



MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES

OFFICIAL REPORT

FRIDAY, 19TH MARCH 1954

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THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Friday, 19th March 1954.

The House met in the Assembly Chamber, Government Estate, Mount Road, at ten of the clock, Mr. Speaker (THE HON. SRI J. SIVASHANMUGAM PILLAI) in the Chair.

I.—INFORMATION RE CHIEF MINISTER'S ILLNESS.

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—“ Sir, I seek your indulgence for a few seconds. We are anxious to know about the illness of our Chief Minister. We would like to have the latest news. Will the Leader of the House be pleased to give us some reassuring news? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ There is nothing further to report. He continues to make satisfactory progress.”

II.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Inadequate accommodation in the Government Hospital, Tellicherry.

* 253 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that patients are being accommodated on the floor in the Government Hospital, Tellicherry, for want of other accommodation and beds; and

(b) if so, what action the Government propose to take in the matter?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ (a) Yes, Sir.

“ (b) There is a proposal for constructing additional wards in the hospital.”

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—“ Sir, may I know what the bed strength of the hospital is and what the number of in-patients in the hospital now is.”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ Sir, the bed strength is 88. The daily average number is about 174.”

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR :—“ From that figure, it is fairly clear that they are not in-patients, but out-patients or verandah patients. In view of this, may I request the Government to put up semi-permanent or temporary structures immediately, pending construction of permanent structures which we know is a matter which will take a few years for consideration? ”

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THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ It is not the usual practice to put up temporary structures. I have been saying on the floor of the House almost every day that the number of patients is much in excess of the sanctioned bed strength in almost all hospitals all over the State.”

SRI M. PALANIYANDI :—“ கனம் முதல் அமைச்சர் ஏற்கனவே P.W.D.ஐ ‘Enemy No. 2’ என்று கூறியிருக்கிறார்கள். வழக்கமாக கட்டிடங்கள் கட்டுவதற்கு அனேக நாட்களோ, வருஷங்களோ பிடிப்பதினால், உடனடியாக கீற்றுக் கொட்டாய்கள் போட்டு அங்கு இருக்கும் வியாதியஸ்தர்களுக்கு வசதி அளிப்பார்களா ? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ To put up kutchha structures is not economical in the long run, Sir.”

Cross-words competition.

* 254 Q.—**SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN** (on behalf of Sri K. Parthasarathy) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state whether the Government have taken statistics as to the number of crossword and similar competitions awarding cash prizes, conducted in the State?

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“ The answer is in the negative.”

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—“ Sir, in view of the fact that these crossword puzzles that are conducted in this State as also those conducted in other States and which are coming into this State are not properly conducted and that the people are being cheated by many of the organizations running these crossword puzzles, will the Government come forward to ban these crossword puzzles in this State and also consider my suggestion to the Government to run a State lottery, so that there may be an out-let to the people's money ? ”

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“ Sir, regarding the first part of the question, I may state that this Government and the Central Government are considering what has to be done in the matter. Regarding individual cases, we have given instructions to prosecute the persons concerned where there is malpractice and where a prosecution will lie.”

SRI R. KRISHNAN :—“ க்ரோஸ்ட்வேய்ஸ் காவெடுக்கிற அபிவிருத்தியைக்கொண்டும் வெவ்வேறுபட்ட ஒருவாடையிலிருந்து. அப்போது கட்டுகிறபோதும் இரண்டு வெவ்வேறுபட்ட. அதுகொண்டு இரண்டு தகவல் எவ்வளவு அபிவிருத்தியைக்கொண்டும் ? ”

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“ Sir, the Government are trying their level best to expedite the matter.”

SRI B. K. NALLASWAMI :—“ Sir, I want to know whether the Government will consider the licensing of these crossword

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competitions and also consider imposing a tax on these competitions as a source of revenue to the Government, just as they are doing in the case of horse races."

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—" Sir, Government are considering what methods should be adopted for preventing the misuse of this system."

* SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—" இந்த 'Crossword puzzles' கிட்டத் தட்ட சூதாட்டம் மாதிரி இருப்பதினால், அவைகளைத் தடை செய்வதற்கு சர்க்கார் முன் வருமா ? "

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—" As I said already, we are considering whether we should prohibit, license, or control it."

SRI M. R. RAMACHANDRAN :—" Sir, may I know whether the Government are aware of the fact that crossword puzzles are freely advertised in the newspapers and daily to whichever corner we may turn, we are faced with bunches of bit papers, etc., dealing with all sorts of crossword puzzles with prizes declared varying from day to day, week to week and month to month, calling themselves 'Lotus', 'Everest' and all sorts of things and are Government also aware of the fact that poor people are seduced to waste money on this very vicious method of collecting money? If so, will the Government make a study of them and try to prevent the papers from publishing such advertisements as also prohibit such indiscriminate spread of crossword puzzles? "

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—" Sir, the Government are aware of all these things. In September 1952, the Government issued a Press release informing the public that no authorization whatsoever has been accorded by the Government to crossword puzzle companies in this State. Further, this matter is under the active consideration of this Government as also the Government of India."

(The hon. Members Sri Kunhi Mohamed Shafee and Sri D. K. Raju stood up in their seats.)

MR. SPEAKER :—" Mr. D. K. Raju."

SRI KUNHI MOHAMED SHAFEE :—" May I know, Sir, whether the Government is collecting any licence fee or any tax from these companies? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" I called Sri D. K. Raju. The hon. Member, Sri Raju will put his question."

SRI D. K. RAJU :—" Is there any proposal before the Government to enable them to become a 51 per cent partner in these earning concerns? "

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—" Not this Government, Sir."

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SRI A. RAMASAMY TEVAR :—“ May I know from the Hon. Law Minister whether any of the Ministers of the Government have solved these puzzles, Sir? ”

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“ Not likely, Sir.”

SRI M. PALANIYANDI :—“ முன்பு, ஒரு கேள்விக்கு பதில் சொல்லும்பொழுது, முதல் அமைச்சர், கேள்விகளுக்கு விடைகள் சேகரிக்கும் சமயத்திலேயே அந்தக் கேள்வியில் சம்பந்தப்பட்ட குறைகள் நிவர்த்திக்கப்படுகிறது என்று சொன்னார்கள். இந்த கேள்வி சர்க்கார் கையில் கிடைத்த உடனே சம்பந்தப்பட்ட புள்ளி விவரங்களை தயாரித்து ஏன் இப்பொழுது பதில் சொல்லக்கூடாது? ஏழை மக்களும் நடுத்தர வர்க்கத்தினரும் தங்கள் வருமையின் காரணத்தினாலும், தங்களுடைய வாழ்க்கைத் தரத்தை இப்போட்டிகளின் மூலம் உயர்த்தலாம் என்ற எண்ணத்தினாலும்தான், இந்த குறுக்கு எழுத்து போட்டிகளில் கலந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகையினால் அவர்களுடைய வாழ்க்கைத் தரத்தை உயர்த்த அரசாங்கமும் முயற்சிப்பார்களா? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ What has that to do with the main question ? ”

SRI A. SAMBASIVAM :—“ நம்முடைய அரசாங்க ஊழியர்களுக்கு கொடுக்கும் சம்பளம் போதிய அளவு இல்லாத காரணத்தினால், Secretariat-லும், Board of Revenue-லும் உள்ள குமாஸ்தாக்கள், இந்த குறுக்கு எழுத்து போட்டிகளை வைத்துக்கொண்டு அரசாங்க வேலையை புறக்கணிக்கிறார்கள். ஆகையினால் அரசாங்க இயந்திரம் ஒழுங்காக நடைபெறும் பொருட்டாவது, இப்போட்டிகளை உடனடியாக தடை செய்ய அரசாங்கம் முன் வருமா? ”

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“ Sir, it is because of the evil effects of these puzzles that we are considering how best to prevent them.”

SRI S. C. C. ANTHONY PILLAI :—“ Since we have been informed that the Government are contemplating steps either to prevent or ban this system of gambling, will Government also consider the desirability of banning the more vicious gambling indulged in by the people, namely, gambling on the cotton market? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Member is going away from the main question.”

SRI ANTONY PETER :—“ பணக்காரர்கள்தான், இப்போட்டியில் ஆசையின் காரணமாக அதிகமாக ஈடுபடுகிறார்கள். ஆகையினால் இப்போட்டிகளை தடை செய்ய அரசாங்கம் நடவடிக்கை எடுப்பார்களா? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The same question has been put already. The hon. Member is simply repeating what had been already put.”

10-10
a.m.

DR. K. B. MENON :—“ Will the Government accept, as a matter of policy, that public gambling which is a pastime for the rich is detrimental in the interest of the poor and will the Government impose a ban on these institutions which carry on gambling when they consider the crossword puzzles question? ”

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THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“ I think it will be clear from the nature of the replies given by me to the questions that have been now put, that it is our intention to prevent the evil effects of such gambling.”

SRI T. K. RAMA :—“ New York Cotton Market-ல் பருத்தி விலையின் புள்ளி விவரங்களை வைத்துக்கொண்டு சூதாட்டம் தெருக் கோடிகளில் நடக்கிறது என்ற விஷயம் சர்க்காருக்கு தெரியுமா ? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Member may put a separate question.”

SRI V. GOPALA GOUNDER :—“ Are the Government aware of the fact that some of the Members of this Honourable House are directors of some of these companies ? ”

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“ Government are not aware of the fact. But I think, after hearing the answers I have given, those hon. Members who are directors will either resign or chuck out to-day.”

Stationing of Special Armed Police in Mayuram.

* 257 Q.—**SRI K. R. SAMBANDAM :** Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether any unit of Special Armed Police was posted in Mayuram taluk, Tanjore district, in 1953-54; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM (on behalf of the Hon. Chief Minister) :—“ (a) Yes, Sir.

“ (b) It was felt necessary to do this to create a sense of security in that area.”

SRI K. R. SAMBANDAM :—“ May I know whether the Special Armed Police were posted in Tanjore during the cultivating season or harvesting season ? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ They were posted in January. I leave it to the hon. Member to judge whether it was the harvesting or cultivating season.”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—“ அந்த பிரதேசத்தில் இருக்கக் கூடிய பாதுகாப்புக்கு ஏதோ குந்தகம் விளையுமோவதாகவும், அதை எடுப்பதற்காக Police-ஐ அங்கு அனுப்பியதாகவும், கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் கூறினார்கள். அப்படி பாதுகாப்புக்காக அனுப்பப்பட்ட, போலீஸ் காரர்கள், அங்கு எவ்வளவு கம்யூனிஸ்ட்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள் என்று விசாரிப்பதாகவும், கிராமம் கிராமமாகச் சென்று, அங்கு இருக்கக்கூடிய விவசாயிகளைப் பார்த்து, போலீஸ்காரர்களுக்கு வீடு பிடித்து கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்றும், அப்படி பிடித்துக்கொடுக்காவிட்டால், அவர்களை “ கம்யூனிஸ்ட்கள் ” என்று சொல்லி துன்புறுத்தப் போவதாகவும் பயமுறுத்துகிறார்கள் என்று சர்க்காருக்கு ஏதாவது ரிப்போர்ட் வந்திருக்கிறதா ? இது உண்மையா ? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ I do not have any such report on my file. But if the hon. Member makes any specific complaint I will look into it.”

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SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—“ அந்த பிரதேசத்தில் ஒரு பந்தோபஸ்து எண்ணத்தை உண்டாக்குவதற்காகத்தான் போலீஸை அனுப்பியிருக்கிறோம் என்று மந்திரி அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள், அந்த பிரதேசத்தில் பந்தோபஸ்து எண்ணம் ஏற்பட வேண்டுமென்றால், அது அங்குள்ள ஜனங்களுக்கு ஏற்படவேண்டும். அப்பிரதேசத்திலுள்ள மிராஸ்தாரர்களுக்கா அல்லது விவசாயிகளுக்கா இம்மாதிரி பந்தோபஸ்து எண்ணம் ஏற்படவேண்டும் என்று மந்திரி அவர்கள் சொல்வார்களா? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“ All sections, Sir.”

SRI P. VENKATESA SHOLAGAR:—“ தஞ்சாவூர் பண்ணையாள் பாதுகாப்பு சட்டத்தின்கீழ் அவர்களுக்கு உரிய கூலியைக் கேட்க முன் வந்த பொழுது இம்மாதிரி போலீஸை அனுப்புவது மிராஸ்தாரர்களுக்கு சாதகமாக பாதுகாப்பு அளிப்பதுபோல் ஆகிறது என்பது கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களுக்கு தெரியுமா? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“ It is only to enforce the provisions of the Tanjore Tenants' and Pannaiyals Protection Act that a unit of the Special Armed Police was posted so that there may not be any disturbance of peace.”

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY:—“ May I know why a unit of the Malabar Special Police which consists of Malayalees has been posted while the unit could be best posted in Malabar? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“ It is the unit of the Special Armed Police and not the Malabar Special Police that had been posted.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—“ அந்த பிரதேசத்திலிருந்து எத்தனை விவசாயிகள் அல்லது தொழிலாளர்களிடமிருந்து சர்க்காருக்கு, இம்மாதிரி பந்தோபஸ்து வேண்டுமென மனுக்கள் வந்தன? அதே மாதிரி மிராஸ்தார்களிடமிருந்தும் எவ்வளவு மனுக்கள் வந்தன, என்பதைப்பற்றி விவரங்கள் மந்திரி கொடுக்கத் தயாராக இருக்கிறாரா? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“ It is not with reference to petitions received, that Government take action. On the other hand, the officers concerned take into account the situation prevailing there and they make a report to the Inspector-General of Police and he sends the required number of Special Armed Police.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—“ அங்கே இருக்கிற ஸ்தல அதிகாரிகள் விவசாயிகளிடமிருந்து புகார்கள் கூறினார்களா அல்லது மிராஸ்தார்களிடமிருந்து புகார்கள் கூறினார்களா? இம்மாதிரி பந்தோபஸ்து யாருக்கு அவசியம் என்று ரிப்போர்ட் செய்தார்கள்? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“ There was no complaint against any particular section. It was apprehended by the officials that there was likely to be a breach of peace and they wanted certain security measures to be taken to prevent the breaking out of disturbance. So, the unit of Special Armed Police was posted there.”

SRI V. GOPALA GOUNDER:—“ The Hon. Minister says that a unit of the Special Armed Police was posted to quell the disturbance that was expected to arise. But the Tanjore Tenants’

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and Pannaiyals Protection Act was enacted for the very purpose of helping the pannaiyals. May I know from which section, whether from Pannaiyals or Mirasdars that the disturbance was expected to spring up?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" It could be from both sides, Sir. That is why, to prevent any such disturbance, we posted a unit of the Special Armed Police."

SRI K. R. SAMBANDAM :—" The mishap was due to the fact that there are loopholes in the Tanjore Tenants' and Pannaiyals Protection Act. Will the Government come forward with the necessary amendments to alleviate the difficulties in the working of the Tanjore Tenants and Pannaiyals Protection Act."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" That is quite a different question. We shall take into consideration what the hon. Member has said."

SRI K. T. RAJU :—" இந்த தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லாவில், வளையக்குடி போன்ற கிராமங்களில் போலீஸ் உதவியுடன் அங்கு விஜயம் செய்த கலெக்டர் விவசாயிகளின் வாலை வெட்டிவிடுவதாகச் சொல்கிறார். இம் மாதிரி விவசாயிகளின் வாலை வெட்டுவதால், மிராஸ்தார்களுக்கு என்ன பந்தோபஸ்து கிடைக்கும் என்று கேட்கிறேன்?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I do not think human beings have tails. Therefore there is no possibility of cutting their tails, Sir." (Laughter.)

SRI T. S. ARDHANARI :—" குறிப்பிட்ட பிரதேசத்தில் கலவரம் ஏற்படும்போல் இருந்ததால், பாதுகாப்புக்காக போலீஸை அனுப்பியதாக, மந்திரி அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். அப்படி கலவரம் ஏற்படும்போல் நிலைமை இருந்ததால் எவ்வளவு விவசாயிகள் கைது செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள்? அதேமாதிரி எவ்வளவு மிராஸ்தார்கள் கைதுசெய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள்? மிராஸ்தார்கள் யாரும் கைது செய்யப்படவில்லை என்றால் காரணம் என்ன?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" To quell the disturbance that was likely to arise, the unit of Special Armed Police was posted. Therefore, the question of the hon. Member does not arise."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" கலவரத்தைத் தடுப்பதற்கு இந்த நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்பட்டதாக மந்திரி அவர்கள் கூறினார்கள். கலவரத்தைத் தடுப்பதற்கு, விவசாயிகளை கைது செய்துதான் அடக்க முடியுமா? மிராஸ்தார்கள் மிகவும் யோக்கியமானவர்கள் என்பது சர்க்காரின் கருத்தா?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" We do not have any such information. There are blacksheep in every fold."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" அப்படியானால் எந்த மிராஸ்தாரையும் இதுவரையில் ஏன் கைது செய்யவில்லை?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" That does not mean that we could indiscriminately arrest anybody without ascertaining facts."

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SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ விவசாயிகள் சம்பந்தப்பட்டவரையில், அவர்கள் மட்டும் கைது செய்யப்பட்டது என்ன காரணம் என்று சர்க்கார் பதில் சொல்லுவார்களா ? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ I do not know whether only agriculturists are in the picture. I do not have the exact figures. If the hon. Member wants any specific information, he may put a separate question.”

Famine works in Nattika firka, Malabar.

* 258 Q.—**SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether any famine works have been started in Nattika firka in Ponnani taluk, Malabar district; and

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned and the nature of the work?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—

“ (a) & (b) The construction of the Edathiruthi-Edamuttam road as a low scale famine relief work at a cost not exceeding Rs. 43,000 has been sanctioned to relieve the distress in the area. For the same purpose, the expenditure of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,44,000 has been sanctioned for the execution of metalling three sections covering a length of 14 miles of the Chettuvai Ala Road. Both these works would have been started by now. The Government have also since sanctioned the execution, by the Malabar District Board of the work of forming a road from Kottapadi to Kundakadavu at an estimated cost of Rs. 60,000 and also the work of improving the Moonnupedika-Kakkathiruthi road at a cost of Rs. 16,000.”

SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN :—“ The Kottapadi-Kundakadavu road which the Hon. Minister has mentioned is not in Nattika firka. In view of the fact that famine conditions prevailing in Nattika firka are mainly due to the fall in remittances from Ceylon and the unemployment that is on the increase due to the slump in coir industry, will the Government come forward with immediate relief measures for the people in Nattika firka by subsidising the coir industry and beginning the construction of the Cheruva bridge which would give work for a lot of people? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—

“ I am sure the area in which relief works have been started is in Malabar, though it may not be in Nattika firka. As regards the construction of the bridge, the estimates are expected to be received from the Engineer. The work will cost Rs. 13 lakhs. The matter is under consideration. The hon. Member has suggested many long-range schemes. We are concerned with giving temporary relief to the people in the affected area. Other schemes are also under our consideration.”

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SRI O. KORAN :—“ May I know whether Government have any statistics regarding the cottage industries now prevalent or do they propose to start cottage industries like coir, mat-making, etc.? If so when do they propose to start them? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—
“ Cottage industries also will be given some relief. That matter is also under our active consideration.”

SRI C. H. KANARAN :—“ What are the wages paid to the workers? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—
“ I do not exactly know what the wage rate is.”

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR :—“ In view of the fact that famine conditions in Nattika firka have become more or less semi-permanent and since we know that between the sanctioning of a work and its actual starting, some months or years might elapse, will the Hon. Minister inform us whether work has actually started in that area to give redress to the famine-affected people? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—
“ When sanction has been accorded for a work, it means that it will be started and finished. I hope the work must have started.”

SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN :—“ May I know whether the Government have declared the area as a famine-affected area and applied the Famine Code and, if not, why are the Government giving only famine wages and not the normal wages? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :— 10.20 a.m.
“ Without declaring the area as famine-affected, all necessary reliefs are sought to be given by sanctioning these works. As to the wage level, it is fixed under the law of supply and demand and the Collector is the best authority to decide it.”

*Construction of a new calingula to Theradikulam,
Pattukkottai taluk.*

* 259 Q.—SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Food Production Department in Pattukkottai taluk of Tanjore district have constructed a new calingula to Theradikulam in Keeramangalam Vattam of Pattukkottai taluk in Tanjore district;

(b) whether the ryots in Mangadu village of Pudukkottai division in Tiruchirappalli district have made any representations that the construction of the new calingula to increase the water-spread area of the tank has injuriously affected the fields of the foreshore lands of Theradikulam;

(c) if so, the extent of damage to crops and lands; and

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(d) the steps taken by the Government to safeguard the legitimate interests of the landowners of the foreshore?

THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—“(a) to (d) The information is not readily available. A report is being called for from the Superintending Engineer (Food Production) and on receipt of his report the matter will be looked into.”

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—“With due deference to the Hon. Minister, may I know where the need was for including this question in the list of questions for to-day if the required information was not available? Further, I have given notice of a short-notice question. In view of the fact that the officials concerned are acting high-handedly, terrorising the villagers and contributing to the growth of hostilities between the residents of the two villages, I would request the Hon. Minister to take the matter on hand and see how best he could solve the problem.”

THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—“The mistake lies with the hon. Member himself. He asked me to waive notice and I waived notice in good faith. But the information is not readily available. Having himself asked me to waive notice, he puts the blame on me now.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“May I know when this question was admitted by the Speaker for answer by the Minister and why there should be delay?”

MR. SPEAKER :—“The hon. Member gave notice of a starred question. Since he gave notice of a short-notice question also on the same subject, the Hon. Minister has answered the starred question giving the position with reference to that matter.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“I am not concerned with the short-notice question. I am concerned only with the inclusion of this question in the list of questions for to-day when the Hon. Minister is not in a position—I mean no offence to him personally—to furnish the details.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“This answer was given because the hon. Member gave notice of a short-notice question on the same subject.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“The Assembly cannot switch on to the convenience of one Member.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“Sri Vinayakam has not understood me properly. The hon. Member gave notice of a starred question. Since he gave notice of a short-notice question also on the same subject subsequently, the Hon. Minister has answered the original starred question with the particulars that he had on hand.”

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Representation from the Malabar District Village Officers' Association.

* 260 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether any action has been taken by the Government on the memorandum submitted to the Hon. the Chief Minister on 21st November 1953 by the Malabar District Village Officers, Association regarding their conditions of service, pay, dearness and travelling allowances, etc., and

(b) if so, what it is?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—

“(a) & (b) No such memorandum has been received.”

Irrigation tanks in the Government Estate, Guindy.

* 261 Q.—SRI K. ARANGANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether the irrigation tanks of Pallipattu and certain other villages are included in the Government Estate, Guindy?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—

“Two irrigation tanks, i.e., (1) Taramani Tangal irrigating Taramani village and (2) Kanagam Tank irrigating Pallipattu and Kanagam villages are within the Government House, Guindy.”

SRI K. ARANGANATHAN:—“The sluices of these two tanks are within the Government Estate, and the ayacutdars under these tanks have to go to the sluices to get water for irrigation. But the guards in the Government Estate prohibit them from entering the Estate and permit their entry only after taking illicit money. Are the Government aware of this malpractice and, if so, what action do they propose to take to check it?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—

“Government are aware of the fact that these ayacutdars are permitted to go and use the water. As to receiving illicit money, if the hon. Member had any occasion to know it, he may put it more specifically. We shall see what can be done.”

Lending of bulldozers.

* 262 Q.—SRI K. ARANGANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the number of bulldozers in this State;

(b) the number of bulldozers lent by the Agriculture department to other departments of the Government; and

(c) how many of them are out of order in the Agriculture department and in other departments?

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“(a) The total number of tractors available with the Agricultural Department is 158 of which 85 units are provided with bulldozer or bulldozer attachments.

“(b) Three heavy bulldozers have been supplied to the Special Lignite Investigation Officers at Neiveli as a temporary measure.

“(c) Out of 158 units referred to above, 16 are on the repairs and overhauls list.”

SRI K. ARANGANATHAN :—“May I know whether the Government are aware of the fact that three bulldozers lent to the lignite mining project in Neiveli are not in working order and that they were damaged by the North Indian employees?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“I have no information.”

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—“May I know the charges that the agriculturists are asked to pay when they use bulldozers?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“I would like to have notice.”

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR :—“Is the Hon. Minister aware that these bulldozers often times get out of order and rarely serve the purpose of reclamation of waste land and particularly because many of the tools for repair have to be brought down from America, will the Hon. Minister consider the opening of a factory for the manufacture of tools?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“I have already given the information that out of 158 units that are available, only 16 are in the sick list. Therefore, the position is not as the hon. Member puts it. I do not think any additional workshop is necessary. We have already got a workshop and we are attending to repairs and renewal of parts very promptly.”

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—“Out of the 85 bulldozers, how many are supplied to the Ramanathapuram District and where are they stationed in that district?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“I want notice.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“இந்த bulldozer-கள் வளநகரில் சராசரி எத்தனை நாட்களுக்கு அல்லது எத்தனை மாதங்களுக்கு வேலை செய்யாமல் இருக்கின்றன என்பதைப்பற்றி சர்க்காரிடத்தில் ஏதாவது கணக்கு இருக்கிறதா?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“I do not have statistics about the number of days that these bulldozers are not working. Whenever they are required in any area, we send them and very few go out of order.”

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SRI S. C. VIRUPAKSHIAH :—“ Will arrangements be made to enable every taluk to have a chance for using these bulldozers? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ We are distributing them among the districts, and whenever a taluk wants them we transport them to the taluk concerned.”

SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—“ விவசாயிகள் தங்களுடைய நிலங்களை சீர்திருத்தம் செய்யும் பொருட்டு இந்த bulldozer-களுக்காக மனுக்கொடுத்தால், அவைகள் வேலைசெய்வதற்கு வேண்டிய எண்ணெய்கள் இல்லை என்று காரணத்தால், அவைகள் விவசாயிகளுக்கு பல மாதங்கள் தாமதித்துக் கிடைப்பது சர்க்காருக்குத் தெரியுமா? இதனால் விவசாயிகள் தாங்கள் செய்யவேண்டிய வேலையைச் செய்யமுடியாமல் கஷ்டப்படுவதை புரிந்துகொண்டு, சர்க்கார் தக்க நடவடிக்கையை எடுக்க முன் வருவார்களா? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ I would suggest to the hon. Member to bring specific instances to my notice.”

SRI A. SAMBASIVAM :—“ கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் பதிலளிக்கும்பொழுது 16 bulldozer-கள்தான் வேலை செய்யாதபடி முடங்கிக்கிடக்கின்றன என்று சொன்னார்கள். எங்கள் ஜில்லாவில் மாதிரம் இருக்கின்ற ஆறு bulldozer-களில் D-4 என்ற மூன்றும் வேலை செய்யாதபடி முடங்கிக்கிடக்கின்றன. ஒன்று நாற்பது நாட்களில் பதினெட்டு நாட்கள் வேலை செய்திருக்கிறது. அதுவும் சாமான்களில்லாதபடி வேறு எங்கேயோ இரவல் வாங்கிக்கொண்டு வந்து ஒப்பப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இதைப்பார்க்கும்பொழுது சற்றேறக்குறைய 90 சத விதம் bulldozer-கள் வேலை செய்யாமல் முடங்கிக் கிடக்கின்றன என்று சந்தேகப்படுகிறோம். அதிகாரிகளுடைய அறிக்கையிலிவாதபடி, கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் தனிப்பட்ட முறையில் இவ்விஷயத்தைக் கவனித்து விவசாயிகளுக்கு இக்கருவிகள் பயன் படும்படி செய்ய அவசரமாக நடவடிக்கை எடுக்க முன் வருவார்களா? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ Perhaps the three are included in the sixteen units which are under repair. I am not an expert and I cannot go into it without the aid of experts.”

SRI P. VENKATESA SHOLAGAR :—“ போக்கு வரத்துச் செலவை நேரடியாக வேலை செய்பவர்களிடம் வசூலிப்பதால், சிறு நிலம் படைத்தவர்கள் இக்கருவிகளை உபயோகிக்க முடிவதில்லை; பெரிய மிராசதாரர்கள் மட்டும் தான் உபயோகிக்க முடிவது. மேலும் town-ஐச் சுற்றி உள்ளவர்களுக்குத்தான் இக்கருவிகள் சலபமாகக் கிடைக்கின்றன. அதிகமானதூரம் போகவேண்டுமானால் அதிகச் செலவு ஆவதால், இவைகளை உபயோகிக்க முடியாதபடி தடை ஏற்படுகிறது. ஆகையால், போக்கு வரத்துச் செலவை வசூலிப்பதை நிறுத்த சர்க்கார் முன் வருவார்களா? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ Tractors are now distributed on a no-profit-no-loss basis. I am afraid it will not be possible to waive the transport charges.”

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—“ In view of the fact that the transport charges are higher if the bulldozers and tractors are brought from the district headquarters, will the Government think of stationing them in taluk headquarters? ”

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ I examined the suggestion whether tractors, etc., could not be distributed among the taluks. I found that in such a case, tractors might have to remain idle in some taluks for want of demand, when there might be demand from some other taluks. So on the whole, we thought it best to keep them in district headquarters.”

SRI A. GOVINDASWAMY NAYAGAR :—“ 16 bulldozer-கள் பழுதாக இருப்பதாக கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். அவை எவ்வளவு காலமாக பழுதாக இருக்கின்றன? அவற்றை ரிப்பேர் செய்ய இன்னும் எவ்வளவு நாட்கள் பிடிக்கும்? ”

10-30
a.m.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ I do not have the exact statistics, Sir. But, all these sixteen are old machines. For some of them, we are awaiting spare parts and as soon as the spare parts are received, they would be set right. Some others require overhauling. What I have to tell the hon. Member is that there is no undue delay in setting these things right.”

SRI V. GOPALA GOUNDER :—“ In South Arcot, I find that a long time is taken by the Department to distribute these bulldozers and tractors to ryots. Will the Government see that they are speedily supplied to the ryots whenever there is a demand for them? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ Yes, Sir. Whether it is in the South Arcot district or any other district, I shall again look into the matter and see that these are distributed as expeditiously as possible.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ பல லக்ஷக்கணக்கான ரூபாய்களை இந்த bulldozer-களுக்கு சர்க்கார் செலவிட்டிருப்பதால், அந்தப் பணம் வீணாக முடங்கிக்கிடக்காமலிருப்பதற்காக நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கும் உத்தேசத்துடன், இந்த bulldozer-கள் எவ்வளவு நாட்களுக்கு நோய்வாய்ப்பட்டுக் கிடக்கின்றன என்பதை யெல்லாம் பரிசீலனை செய்து பார்க்க ஒரு பொது விசாரணைக்கு சர்க்கார் ஏற்பாடு செய்வார்களா? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ I shall examine that suggestion, viz., whether the money that is invested on these tractors and bulldozers is properly utilized.”

SRI B. K. NALLASWAMI :—“ What is the maximum extent required to run a bulldozer economically? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ I have no information.”

SRI M. PALANIYANDI :—“ உணவு உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்கவதற்காக, பல லக்ஷக்கணக்கான ரூபாய்களைச் செலவழித்து, கேரள விவசாயப் பகுதி, சமூகாய நலத் திட்டம் முகவியவைகளை சர்க்கார் அமலாக்குகிறார்கள். ஆனால், விவசாயிகள், உணவு உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்க இந்த bulldozer-கள் வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டால், அவர்களிடமிருந்து வழிச் செலவும் வசூலிக்கப்படுகிறது. அரசாங்கம் நஷ்டப்பட்டாலும், விவசாயிகளுக்கு bulldozer-கள் கிடைக்கப்படி செய்வதற்காக வழிச் செலவைக் குறைக்க அரசாங்கம் முன் வருமா? ”

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MR. SPEAKER :—“ இதை உபகேள்வியைத்தான் வேறு ஒரு அங்கத் தினரும் கேட்டிருக்கிறார் ? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ Sir, that is a different question, namely, whether the Government should grant subsidy to the agriculturists and owners of land in the matter of supplying bulldozers. I have stated that the scheme is worked on a ' No-profit-no-loss ' basis.”

SRI S. C. C. ANTHONY PILLAI :—“ Have the Government got any statistics with regard to the land reclaimed by bulldozers during the last year? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ Yes, Sir. But I do not have them with me just now.”

SRI N. C. RAMASAMY KANDER :—“ வட ஆற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் எத்தனை bulldozer-கள் இருக்கின்றன? அவற்றில் எத்தனை வேலை செய்கின்றன? எத்தனை முடங்கிக்கிடக்கின்றன? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ I would like to have notice.”

Improvements to the tank of Kammalampundi village, Chingleput district.

* 263 Q.—**SRI V. K. RAMASWAMY MUDALIAR** : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the villagers of Kammalampundi in Kancheepuram taluk, Chingleput district, have been representing repeatedly that their village tank never got fully filled up for the past many years and that the matter should be investigated to improve the source of supply of this tank; and

(b) if so, whether the question was considered?

THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—“ (a) No such representations have been received by the Public Works Department of the Food Production Engineering Staff. A representation has, however been received by the Collector of Chingleput in this regard.

“ (b) The question is under the consideration of the Public Works Department.”

SRI V. K. RAMASWAMY MUDALIAR :—“ In view of the fact that the matter is pending for over two decades, will the Hon. Minister for Public Works be pleased to see that the matter is investigated and action taken to complete the work as early as possible? ”

THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—“ Yes, Sir. It was only on the 18th February that the Executive Engineer sent a communication to the subordinate officer to submit an estimate. Actually, the channel rests with the Revenue Department whereas the tank is under the control of the Public Works Department.”

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SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“ Sir, in the matter of silt clearance in village tanks, is it the policy of the Government to take action only after the receipt of complaints or reports from the villagers and, that too, after the lapse of two decades or is it the policy of the Government to keep a constant watch over the mismanagement and take proper action wherever necessary? ”

THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—“ Sir, the question is on the general policy. A separate question may be put.”

SRI M. R. RAMACHANDRAN :—“ Apart from the matter of this silt clearance, may I know whether the Government will take this matter up in general so far as the Chingleput district is concerned? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ It is also a question of policy. Just now the Hon. Minister said he wanted notice. But, if he is prepared to answer, I have no objection.”

SRI M. R. RAMACHANDRAN :—“ Yes, Sir. What I wanted to know is whether this matter will be considered generally with regard to the clearance of the tanks in the Chingleput district as a matter of policy.”

THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—“ Sir, a separate question may be put and I shall answer.”

Quota fixed for the appointment of I.A.S. and I.C.S. Officers as Collectors.

* 264 Q.—**SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN** : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) the quota fixed for Indian Administrative Service and Indian Civil Service men in the Collectors' Grade in the Madras State Service;

(b) how much of the quota in (a) has been filled up;

(c) the quota fixed for the non-I.A.S. and Provincial Service men in the Collectors' Grade in the Madras State Service; and

(d) how much of the quota in (c) has been filled up?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister) :—“ (a) to (c) No separate quota is fixed in respect of officers of the I.C.S. and I.A.S. for appointment to the posts in the Collector's grade in the Indian Civil Administrative Cadre of this State. Hence the question of filling up the quota does not arise.

Before partition, out of a total of 105 senior duty posts (comprising several individual and groups of posts including posts in Collector's grade) borne on the combined Indian Civil Administrative Cadre of this State, 26 posts (representing 25 per cent of 105) were reserved to be filled by the

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Promotion of State Civil Service Officers. Of this number 15 per cent (i.e., 4 posts) could be filled by the promotion of officers of outstanding ability and merit not belonging to the State Civil Service. The above figures were fixed with reference to the cadre strength of the State as in force during pre-partition days. The number of posts that can be filled by the State Civil Service officers and others in the new cadre has not yet been determined as the cadre strength of the State after partition has not yet been finalised.

“(d) The entire quota of promotion posts (26) in the old combined cadre of the State allotted to officers of the State Civil Service and those not belonging to that Service has already been filled up.”

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—“ Did the Government of India some years back call for a list of those officers eligible to be promoted from the State Civil Service to the Indian Administrative Service Cadre and, if so, will the Hon. Minister be pleased to state whether that practice is being followed now? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ I want notice.”

SRI V. S. SIVAPRAKASAM :—“ May I know the special qualifications required for an officer of the Madras Civil Service (Executive Branch) to be promoted as an I.A.S officer? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Merit is required, Sir.”

DR. K. B. MENON :—“ Are all persons in the I.A.S. chosen by competitive examination or some of them lifted from the other ranks and, if the latter be the case, is it not better that all are chosen by competitive examination in order to maintain efficiency and standard in the service? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ I have stated already in my answer that twenty-five per cent of the posts are reserved for promotion from the other ranks and that is necessary in order to give sufficient encouragement to persons who are coming up from those ranks. The rest, namely, seventy-five per cent, is filled by direct recruits who have passed the open competitive examinations.”

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR :—“ May I know whether any stations are reserved for the I.A.S. and I.C.S. men to be appointed as Sub-Collectors and whether any districts are reserved for the I.A.S and the I.C.S. men to be appointed as Collectors? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ I know, Sir, it was reserved. But, we are not observing it now.”

SRI V. K. RAMASWAMY MUDALIAR :—“ Will the Government consider the desirability of increasing the quota for promotion from the ranks of the State Civil Service Officers inasmuch as the Hon. Minister has stated that the quota is only 25 per cent? ”

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, in the interests of efficiency, we have fixed up a ratio in consultation with the Government of India and it applies to all the States. It is after due consideration this proportion has been fixed. I do not think there is any case for revision at present."

SRI V. S. SIVAPRAKASAM :—" May I know whether 'merit' is the only consideration or the pay and seniority of the officers are also considered for promotion to the Indian Administrative Service Cadre? "

10-40 a.m. THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" When persons have equal merit, then seniority is taken into consideration."

SRI B. K. NALLASWAMI :—" May I know whether any posts are reserved for Scheduled Castes and Hill Tribes? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I don't think any posts are reserved in this category for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes."

SRI V. K. RAMASWAMY MUDALIAR :—" Is it a fact that the Government of India have fixed an increased quota for these subordinate officers? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I don't think so, because the information and the papers that I have show that only 25 per cent has been reserved."

Excess collection of land revenue in certain villages in Pattukkottai taluk.

* 265 Q.—SRI C. KANDASAMY : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received a petition from the villagers of Sangamangalam and Ranganayakipuram (Pervurani Range Inam Nos. 287 and 286 respectively in Pattukkottai taluk of Tanjore district) regarding excessive collection of kist from them; and

(b) if so, what action was taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—

" (a) & (b) Yes. A report was called for from the Collector of Tanjore and it was observed that the allegations made in the petition were not true, and that in no case were rates of assessment in excess of those permissible under the rules and orders charged. The Collector of Tanjore has also issued instructions to the Manager of Estates, Pattukkottai to see that no excessive or illegal collections of land revenue are made by the village officers."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" பழைய ரூல்களின் பிரகாரம் வரி வசூலிக்கப்படுவது சட்டத்தின் வரம்புக்கு முன்னது என்று சமீபத்தில் ஹைகோர்ட்டு தீர்ப்புகூறி இருக்கிறது. அந்தத் தீர்ப்பின் பிரகாரம் சர்க்கார் ஏதாவது நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கத்தயாராய் இருக்கிறதா? "

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THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—

“ Probably, the hon. Leader of the Opposition refers to the decision which affects only the private lands. After the judgment of the High Court, instructions have been issued to the authorities that it should be observed. This rule applies to grain rent cases.”

SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—“ இனம்தார்கள் வரிவசூலித்த இனம் கிராமங்களை சர்க்கார் எடுத்துக்கொண்ட பிறகு அந்த கிராமங்களுக்குப் பக்கத்திலுள்ள ரயத்வாரி நிலங்களுக்கு என்னவரி வசூலிக்கப்படுகிறதோ அதே வரியைத்தான் வசூலிக்கவேண்டும். ஹைகோர்ட் தீர்ப்பும் அந்த வகையில் தான் இருக்கிறது. ஆதலால் சர்க்கார் ஏற்கனவே அதிகமாக வசூலித்திருந்தால் அதைத் திருப்பிக்கொடுக்க முன்வருமா? அல்லது அடுத்த பஸ்டிக்கு ஈடுசெய்ய சர்க்கார் வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கை எடுப்பார்களா? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—

“ The decision of the High Court will be followed and enforced. On a perusal of the judgment of the High Court, if we find that they have decided that retrospective effect should be given to their decision, it will be done. If not, it will not be done, Sir.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ இந்தச் சட்டத்தின் பிரகாரம் ஒரே தாமுடைய நிலம் பக்கத்திலுள்ள ரயத்வாரி நிலத்திற்கு சமமாக இருந்தால் அந்த ரயத்வாரி நிலத்திற்கு என்னவரி வசூலிக்கப்படுகிறதோ அதே வரியைத்தான் மற்ற நிலத்திற்கும் போடவேண்டுமென்று சட்டத்தில் இருக்கிறது. ஆனால் தம் இஷ்டப்படி அதிகப்படியாக வசூலித்து வருகிறார்கள். இது சட்டத்திற்கு புறம்பானது என்று சர்க்காருக்குத் தெரியுமா? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ The hon. Leader of the Opposition refers to non-private lands. With regard to those lands, under the Act, there was a provision that before the survey and settlement takes place, the highest rate in the district should be charged. The Government have changed the provision to the effect that the highest rate in the taluk should be charged. That is the position now.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ சர்க்கார் முதலில் ஜில்லாவில் உயர்ந்த பட்ச நிலத்திற்கு என்னவாரிப் போடப்படுகிறதோ அதேவரியைத்தான் அயன் நிலத்திற்கும் போடவேண்டுமென்று உத்திரவிட்டிருந்தார்கள். அதற்கு பிறகு தாலுகாவிலே உயர்ந்தபட்சவரி என்ன இருக்கிறதோ அந்த வரியைத்தான் மற்ற அயன் நிலத்திற்கும் இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று உத்திரவிட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இவ்வாறு செய்வது சர்க்கார் சட்டத்தை மீறி நடப்பதல்லவா? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ No, Sir. I don't agree with what the hon. Leader of the Opposition says. This is a temporary arrangement until the survey and settlement is completed, to collect tax and it refers only to grain rent cases and half-grain rent and half cash cases. We have examined the question. The Government are within their powers to change the rate. There is nothing wrong about it.”

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SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—“ Why was the rule of the Board of Revenue that the kist applicable on a ryotwari basis must apply to the land immediately adjoining this particular land, not followed, Sir? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ It is followed as far as cash rents are concerned. With regard to grain rents, the difficulty is in converting them into money. Therefore, this arrangement was adopted.”

SRI S. VENKATARAMA AYYAR :—“ In view of the recent judgment of the High Court with regard to assessment of private lands, will the Government be pleased to issue instructions to levy the assessment as in the past, that is, quit-rent along with water cess, till the whole matter is completely examined and a fresh assessment is made? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ The hon. Member makes his own suggestion. We shall try and see how best to carry out the judgment of the High Court. It may be in the manner suggested by the hon. Member or any other.”

SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—“ கனம் ஸ்ரீ ராமலிங்கம் அவர்கள் கேட்ட கேள்விக்கு கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் பதில் சொல்லும்போது அவர்கள் சொன்ன யோசனையை ஒத்துக்கொள்ளவில்லை என்று சொன்னார்கள். நான் கேட்கிறது என்னவென்றால் பக்கத்திலுள்ள ரயத்துவாரி நிலத்தில் என்ன வரி வசூலிக்கப்படுகிறதோ அதேதான் மற்ற இனம் நிலத்திற்கும் வசூலிக்க வேண்டும் என்று சட்டத்தில் இருக்கிறது. இது சம்பந்தமாக ஹைகோர்ட்டில் தீர்ப்பும் கொடுத்திருக்கிறது. அந்தத் தீர்ப்பின் பிரகாரம் நடவடிக்கை எடுக்காவிட்டால் அது ஹைகோர்ட்டு உத்திரவுக்கு முரணானதல்லவா? அது சப்ஜுடிஸ் ஆகாதா என்று கேட்கிறேன்? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ கோர்ட்டுகளிலே கேஸ் நடந்துக்கொண்டிருந்தால் சப்ஜுடிஸ் ஆகும்.”

SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—“ Contempt of Court, Sir.”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ This decision of the High Court refers only to private lands and not to ryoti lands. As far as this is concerned, we are going to implement the decision of the High Court and there is no trouble about it.”

SRI V. GOPALA GOUNDER :—“ On a point of order, Sir. The hon. Members who put the questions and the Hon. Minister who is answering them do not have the judgment of the High Court before them. Without having the full text of the judgment of the High Court, there is no use of our arguing and discussing the details.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ There is no argument at all.”

SRI V. GOPALA GOUNDER :—“ Nobody seems to have a copy of the judgment.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Members' questions are per-haps based on the reports that have appeared in the papers.”

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SRI V. GOPALA GOUNDER :—“ Sir, we cannot discuss these matters with the information that we might have got from the newspapers. We must have the full text of the judgment of the High Court before we discuss this matter on the floor of the House.”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ I commend the suggestion of the hon. Member to the hon. Leader of the Opposition. The hon. Leader of the Opposition can get a copy of the judgment and go through it carefully.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ ஹைகோர்ட் ஜட்ஜ்மண்டில் அது அங்கு இருக்கக்கூடிய சொந்தப்பண்ணை நிலங்களுக்கும் பொருந்தும் என்று கூறி இருக்கிறது. இந்தச் சட்டம் சம்பந்தப்பட்ட வளையில் பண்ணை நிலத்திற்கு என்னவரி விசிதாசாரம் இருக்கிறதோ அதே விசிதாசாரவரிதான் கொடுக்கப்படவேண்டுமென்று இருக்கிறது. ஆகலால் இதைச்சர்க்கார் அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டுவரயோசனை செய்வார்களா? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ As the hon. Member coming from the Melmalayanur Constituency said, we are both talking without the judgment of the High Court in our hands. It is better to have the judgment first, and then we shall see.”

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—“ According to the Act, there was a provision that the highest rate that prevails in the district must be charged. Now the Government have changed the provision and said that the highest rate that prevails in the taluk should be charged. I want to know under what rule and on what basis they have changed the provision. May I know whether the Government will consider modifying the provision to the effect that the rate obtaining in the adjoining villages, instead of the entire taluk, should be charged? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ Yes, Sir, the Government can take that decision also with regard to fixing the rate obtaining in the adjoining villages. I may inform the hon. Member that the Government are doing what is most reasonable under the present circumstances.”

Implementation of the award of Industrial Tribunal by the management of the Liberator Press.

* 266 Q.—**SRI K. P. GOPALAN :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state whether the award of the Industrial Tribunal in the Liberator Press case has been implemented by the management of the said press or not?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ No Sir. The Government are informed that the Press has gone into voluntary liquidation.”

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—“ May I know, Sir, if the Govern- 10-50
ment can insist on implementing the award by writing to the a.m.
Liquidator of the Press? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Even now, Sir, the Labour Officer has been asked to obtain applications from

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the workers claiming the amounts due to them under the award, so that necessary action can be taken to assess the claims of the workers."

SRI S. C. C. ANTHONY PILLAI :—" May I know when this particular dispute arose, when it was referred for adjudication, when the report of the Adjudicator was received and why there was a long delay in implementing the award? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" In July 1951 the Government referred the dispute between the workers and the management for adjudication. The Industrial Tribunal gave its award on 21st October 1953. The reasons for this delay are many, Sir. When the Tribunal took up the case for enquiry, the management filed an application requesting permission to be represented by an advocate in the proceedings before the Tribunal. The workers' representative objected to this. The Tribunal passed an order on 24th September 1951 refusing to grant permission to the Management to be represented by an advocate, in view of the mandatory provisions of section 36 (4) of the Act. The Management filed a Writ petition in the High Court for quashing the order of the Tribunal. The Management also obtained an order from the High Court staying the proceedings before the Tribunal. The High Court gave a judgment on 29th September 1952 dismissing the Writ petition. The Management filed a Letters Patent Appeal against the judgment which was dismissed by the High Court on 18th September 1953. Thereafter, the Tribunal enquired into the dispute and passed an award, dated 12th October 1953. Thus, there has been no appreciable delay either on the part of the Government or on the part of the Tribunal."

SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—" கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் சொன்ன விவரங்களிலிருந்து தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு இண்டஸ்ட்ரியல் டிரிப்யூனலிலிருந்து ஒரு உத்திரவு வாங்குவது சிரமமான காரியம் என்று தெரிகிறது. அப்படி அவ்வளவு சிரமப்பட்டு உத்திரவுவாங்கியும் சர்க்கார் இன்னும் நடவடிக்கை எடுக்காது இருப்பது எனக்கு ஒன்றுமே புரியவில்லை. "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, it is the law under which we work. But I can tell this Honourable House that it is not only the management which files writ petitions and applications. Whenever judgments are not suitable or favourable, the workers also file writ applications. I am only saying that *after the award* of the Tribunal, we have done our best and there is no delay whatever."

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—" Sir, when the Letters Patent Appeal was there, was any stay granted by the High Court? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" I have no information, Sir. But I may say that that was also discussed on 18th September 1953."

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SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ இந்த இண்டஸ்டிரியல் டிரிபுனல் தீர்ப்பு கூறுவதற்கு எவ்வளவு கால தாமதம் ஏற்பட்டது என்பதுபற்றி காரணங்களுடன் கனம் மந்திரி எடுத்துச் சொன்னார்கள். அந்த தீர்ப்பு வந்தமூலம் அதை அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டுவராதது பற்றி சர்க்கார் ஏதாவது தகவல் கொடுக்க முடியுமா ? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ As I said, we have already advised the workers to file their claims and incidentally, I gave the information that this Press has gone into liquidation.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“ Sir, may I know who the Managing Director of that Liberator Press was, when the dispute arose and is it not a fact that the press was stopped due to the strike of the workers and that it did not go into voluntary liquidation? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ I have no information, Sir, as to who the proprietor was. I thank the hon. Member for the information as to why it was closed.”

Evasion of the provisions of the Factories Act by beedi manufacturers.

* 267 Q.—**SRI K. P. GOPALAN :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state what measures the Government have taken to prevent beedi manufacturers from opening branches in some other's name to evade the provisions of the Factories Act?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ It is not possible for the Government to prevent beedi manufacturers from dispersing the workers with a view to evade the Factories Act.”

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—“ Sir, in order to make the beedi industry an organized industry, will the Government consider whenever they issue licences to factory owners whether the factory owners are prepared to employ 10 workers or more, excepting individual workers who want to earn their livelihood, so that Government can enforce the Factory Act effectively? May I know whether the Government is prepared to adopt this procedure to make the industry an organized one on a factory basis? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Sir, the question was so long that by the time the hon. Member came to the end of it, I had already forgotten the earlier part.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Member has put a number of questions. The hon. Member will please repeat his question.”

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—“ Sir, may I know whether the Government are prepared, before issuing licences to persons who want to run a factory, to make a condition that such persons should appoint 10 or more workers and thus will Government put the industry on a factory basis? ”

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THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Sir, if I understand the hon. Member correctly, my own fear is that we cannot compel any owner to start a factory. If we can, then we can impose conditions. The difficulty arises when an owner who does not want to start a factory, tries making beedies in some other place which will not come under the provisions of the Factory Act or the purview of the Factory Inspector.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ The question is whether the Government will consider the suggestion that licences in respect of manufacture of beedis should be issued only to those employers who undertake to employ ten or more workers, so that the concern may come under the Factories Act.”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Sir, at the present moment what the hon. Member suggests is not possible. But in a conference which I called two or three times, I put it to the labourers as well as factory owners whether two assurances will be given by them : Firstly, not to employ children and secondly not to impose the necessity of working for more than eight hours. Obviously, the managements were not in favour of this eight-hour condition being insisted upon and the labour leaders were not agreeable to make the workers work more than eight hours. Therefore, it failed.”

The Indo-Ceylon Agreement.

* 268 Q.—**SRI KUNHI MOHAMED SHAFEE :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government of Madras were consulted by the Government of India about the terms and clauses of the Indo-Ceylon Agreement regarding Indians in Ceylon reached on 18th January 1954 between the Prime Ministers of India and Ceylon and ratified on 13th February 1954 by the Government of India and the Government of Ceylon; and

(b) if so, the opinions given by this Government in matters so consulted?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ (a) The answer is in the negative.

“ (b) In view of the answer to clause (a) the question does not arise.”

SRI KUNHI MOHAMED SHAFEE :—“ Sir, in view of the fact that the feelings and the concern of the people of South India, particularly the people of this State, were expressed by the resolution unanimously adopted by this House, did not the Government think it fit and necessary to impress upon the Government of India the need for consulting them in the matter? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Sir, the advice of the Government and also the feelings of the people in South India

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were well-known to the Government of India. They had to make the best of a bargain and they have arrived at this agreement."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—" May I know from the Hon. Minister whether the Government have considered the terms and conditions of the agreement reached between the Ceylon Government and the Government of India and if so, whether any opinion has been formed by this Government? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I am sorry I cannot give my opinion about this agreement, Sir."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" Sir, will the Government of Madras please inform the Government of India of the earnest desire of this House that in all such matters in future, they must be consulted since such matters affect the persons of Madras State origin? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Whenever consultations are necessary, we are consulted and in this matter the facts are well-known and the views also are well-known. The only question was what was possible under the circumstances and that has been done by the Government of India."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" இந்த குறிப்பிட்ட அக்கிரிமெண்டு சம்பந்தமாக சென்னை கவர்ன்மெண்டிடத்தில் ஏதாவது ஆலோசனை கேட்கப்பட்டதா? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" இல்லை என்று கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் பதில் சொல்லி இருக்கிறார்கள்."

Secret plan of the Communist Party of India.

* 269 Q.—SRI T. ANANTA PAI: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have information that a secret plan has been adopted by the Communist Party of India at Madurai recently to incite people to violence, etc.; and

(b) whether the State Government have taken necessary steps to prevent any untoward occurrences?

MR. SPEAKER :—" I will take about ten more minutes and finish all the questions."

SRI T. ANANTA PAI :—" Sir, this question itself may take about half an hour."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The Hon. the Finance Minister will please answer the question."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM (on behalf of the Hon. Chief Minister) :—" Sir, Government have seen a booklet purporting to contain secret papers circulated among members of the Communist Party of India at Madurai. Government are fully aware of the doctrines and methods believed in by members

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of the Communist Party and persons sympathising with them and there is nothing new in the publication calling for any new measures of security."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" ஏதோ பிரசுரத்தைப் பார்த்ததாக கூறியிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் அந்தப்பிரசுரம் டெமோகிராடிக் ரிசர்ச் சர்வீஸ் என்ற ஸ்தாபனத்தினால் வெளியிடப்பட்டது என்று சர்க்காருக்குத் தெரியுமா ? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Yes, Sir. It is the booklet referred to."

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—" Sir, did the Government try to ascertain through their Intelligence Department the genuineness or otherwise of the document mentioned? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, I do not think I should answer this question in public interest."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" இந்த டெமோகிராடிக் ரிசர்ச் சர்வீஸ் என்ற ஸ்தாபனம் அமெரிக்க ஏகாதிபத்தியத்திடமிருந்து பண உதவி பெறுவது சர்க்காருக்கு தெரியுமா ? அதைப்பற்றி இந்திய அரசாங்கம் சென்னை அரசாங்கத்திற்கு தகவல் கொடுத்திருக்கிறதா ? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, there are allegations and counter-allegations that the Democratic Research League is financed by America and the Communist Party is financed by Russia. We cannot go into this question and we are not interested in it now."

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—" Do the Government believe in the genuineness or otherwise of the documents mentioned in the booklet? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, that question does not arise now."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" சர்க்காரால் இது சம்பந்தமாக ஒரு பெரிய பகிரங்கக் குற்றம் சாட்டப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இது உண்மையா இல்லையா என்பது பற்றி அவர்கள் விசாரனை செய்து இருக்கிறார்களா ? அப்படிச் செய்திருந்தால் சர்க்காருக்கு என்ன தகவல் கிடைத்திருக்கிறது ? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, I do not think that I should disclose the information I have with reference to this matter but the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition is in a better position to know whether it is false or not."

SRI M. S. MOGRAL :—" Sir, may I know whether the Government have any reasons to believe that the Communist Party of India is disgusted with their parliamentary activities? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, from the fact that the Leader of the Opposition and other hon. Members belonging to that Party are here, I am led to believe that they have still some hope in parliamentary activities."

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SRI C. RAJAM RAMASAMI :—" Sir, it is a very serious question. We should have at least a half-hour debate."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Sir, we are prepared for it."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, I do not think that any such debate is necessary. It is a very simple question."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" இந்தச் சட்டசபையிலே நமது மாகாணத்தில் இயங்கும் டியான ஒரு அரசியல் கட்சியைப்பற்றி, அதுவும் எதிர்க்கட்சியைப்பற்றி அவதூறுகப் பேசப்பட்டது. சர்க்கார் கட்சி அதாவது காங்கிரஸ் கட்சியைச் சேர்ந்த ஒரு அங்கத்தினரால் இந்தக் கேள்வி கேட்கப்பட்டது. ஆதலால் இது சம்பந்தமான விஷயத்தைத் தெளிவுபடுத்துவதற்காக $\frac{1}{2}$ மணி நேரவிவாதம் அனுமதிக்கப்படவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுமா?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, as far as the Government is concerned, they will not be able to place anything further before this honourable House. If hon. Members think that they should discuss this matter among themselves, I do not want to stand in the way."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I do not think that the Leader of the Opposition is pressing his motion. I will pass on to the next question."

Appointment to the posts of Public Prosecutor and Government Pleader in Tanjore.

* 270 Q.—SRI K. R. SAMBANDAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state—

(a) when the posts of Public Prosecutor and Government Pleader were filled up in Tanjore district;

(b) the procedure adopted in the matter of filling up of these posts; and

(c) whether any preference is given to candidates belonging to Backward Classes?

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—" (a) The posts in Tanjore West and East Sessions divisions were filled up on 1st April 1952 and 26th November 1952, respectively.

" (b) The usual procedure, as has been explained on several previous occasions on the floor of this House, is to select the best available person in consultation with the Collector and the Sessions Judges concerned. Normally, the incumbents are continued for a second term of three years, and this was done in these cases.

" (c) No, Sir."

SRI K. R. SAMBANDAM :—" Sir, may I know whether there is any Public Prosecutor belonging to the Backward Classes?"

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—" Sir, separate question may be put."

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Enhancement in the seigniorage value of unreserved trees.

* 271 Q.—SRI K. ARANGANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have enhanced the seigniorage value of unreserved trees in the State;

(b) if so, by how many times; and

(c) whether the enhanced rate is being given effect to for offences committed before the date of this order?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“(a) Yes, Sir. The Government enhanced the seigniorage value of unreserved trees in the State in 1951.

“(b) The increase was 200 per cent over the rates then existing.

“(c) No, Sir.”

SRI K. ARANGANATHAN :—“Sir, I know that there are thousands of cases where the enhanced rate of seigniorage value has been collected for offences committed before the enhancement order was issued. Is it not a fact, Sir, that for offences committed before the issue of this order, enhanced seigniorage value has been collected?”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“Sir, I do not think that retrospective effect was given to this order and there are no cases where enhanced seigniorage value has been collected with retrospective effect. Perhaps the cases which are mentioned by the hon. Member refer to those offences which occurred after the issue of the order and before the date of the notification.”

* 272 Q.—SRI K. ARANGANATHAN :—“Sir, this question may be taken up to-morrow.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“Yes. It will be taken up to-morrow.”

“Harijan Day” celebrations through A.I.R.

* 273 Q.—SRI A. RATNAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether any of the Government authorities connected with the Harijan Welfare Department are broadcasting in the All-India Radio on the 30th of each month celebrating the Harijan Day; and

(b) how many times in 1953 the Minister for Animal Husbandry and the Director of Harijan Welfare broadcast in the All-India Radio regarding the Harijan Uplift and the activities of the State Government towards Harijan Welfare?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“(a) No. All-India Radio have, however, been requested by the Government of Madras to include in the programmes on the 30th of each month broadcasts about Harijan Welfare Work and efforts of the Madras Government in this direction.

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- “(b) In the year 1953 a series of five talks in English and regional languages on Harijan Welfare Work was broadcast. The English talk was broadcast by the Director of Harijan Welfare and the talks in the regional languages by other officers. The Minister for Animal Husbandry did not broadcast any talk in 1953 on the subject.”

Opening of a Local Fund Hospital at Pazhayangadi.

* 274 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received a memorandum, dated 10th September 1953 from Sri K. P. Gopalan, M.L.A., requesting the Government to open a Local Fund Hospital at Pazhayangadi; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“(a) Yes, Sir.

“(b) A copy of the memorandum has been communicated to the Special Officer, Malabar District Board, for necessary action. The Member has already been informed on 30th September 1953 that it is the primary responsibility of the District Board concerned to provide medical facilities in the rural areas and that therefore the Malabar District Board was being asked to take necessary action in the matter.”

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—“Sir, in view of the fact that the Malabar District Board has stated that no funds are available with them, will the Government be pleased to sanction a grant to the District Board to enable them to open a dispensary at this place?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“Sir, the District Board may retrench in some other directions and find the money for this purpose.”

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR :—“Sir, since the Government are well aware of the monetary position, namely, the bankrupt condition of the Malabar District Board, is it one of the devices adopted to bury this scheme that the demand for a hospital has been referred to the District Board?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“Sir, the Government are showing special consideration to the Malabar district in several matters.”

DR. K. B. MENON :—“Sir, just as the Government have accepted responsibility for the highways realising that the District Boards have no funds to maintain them, will the Government also take away the responsibility for maintaining Public Health also from the District Board or provide them funds?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“Sir, there is no such proposal at present.”

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SRI P. SELVARAJ :—" Sir, when there is a general demand that Local Fund hospitals should be taken over by the State, where is the necessity for again asking the Malabar District Board to open hospitals? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" It is only the Taluk Headquarters and municipal hospitals that are being provincialised, Sir, and that too only in instalments."

Construction of a road from Kunhimangalam to Ramanthali.

11-10 a.m. * 275 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether there was any proposal to construct a road from Kunhimangalam to Ramanthali and Ettikulam in Payyanur Firka, North Malabar; and

(b) if so, at what stage the construction of the road stands now?

THE HON. SRI K. RAJARAM :—" Two road works, namely—

(1) Forming a road from Elimala Railway Station in Kunhimangalam amsam to Ettikulam via Kunnaru; and

(2) Forming Ramanthali village road connecting the village Ramanthali with Ettikulam are included in the Five-Year Plan of Post-War Road Development. The formation of the Ramanthali village road has almost been completed. The formation of the other road will be taken up in due course."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" Are the Government aware that even though the construction of a road from Kunhimangalam to Ramanthali and Ettikulam has been included in the Five-Year Plan of Post-war Road Development, it has not yet been taken up and may I know whether the Government will be pleased to expedite this work? "

THE HON. SRI K. RAJARAM :—" The work regarding the formation of the village road has been completed and the other road will be taken up soon."

Utilization of Handloom Cess Fund in Malabar.

* 276 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) whether any suggestions for the utilization of the Handloom Cess Fund in Malabar district were put before Sri Lobo Prabhu, the Development Secretary, when he visited Cannanore recently by the representatives of the Chirakkal Taluk Handloom Workers' Union; and

(b) whether the Government have taken any steps to implement them?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" (a) Yes, Sir.

" (b) The suggestions are under the consideration of the Government."

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SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—“ May I know from the Government what are the suggestions made by the representatives of the Chirakkal Taluk Handloom Workers' Union? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ A separate question may be put.”

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.

Loans granted to private industrial concerns in Malabar.

1 Q.—SRI A. APPU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) the particulars of all loans granted by the Government to private industrial concerns in the Malabar district which are still outstanding; and the years in which they were granted; and

(b) whether those who have taken the loans have fulfilled the conditions of the grants and whether they paid the annual instalments on the due dates; and if not, what action has been taken?

A.—(a) & (b) A statement^a containing the information is appended.

List of posts with scales of pay for each in the Government Transport Department in the Madras City.

2 Q.—SRI N. K. PALANISAMY : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to lay on the table of the House a statement showing the various categories of posts together with the scales of pay for each in the Government Transport Department in the Madras City?

A.—A statement^b is laid on the table of the House.

Number of suits under the Madras Indebted Agriculturists (Temporary Relief) Ordinance, 1953, pending in courts.

3 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the number of money suits pending before the courts in this State when the Madras Indebted Agriculturists (Temporary Relief) Ordinance, 1953, came into force;

(b) how many suits have been stayed since then;

(c) the number of such suits filed in the State during the period of three months since the passing of the Ordinance; and

(d) the number of such suits instituted during the corresponding period in the previous year?

A.—(a) 45,712.

(b) 13,830.

(c) 8,247.

(d) 16,008.

^a Printed as Appendix I on page 621 infra.

^b Printed as Appendix II on pages 622-625 infra.

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Study of Hindi in schools.

4 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state the place of Hindi in the educational curriculum of the State during the last six years?

A.—Prior to 1948.—The study of Hindi was optional in Forms II to IV of Secondary Schools.

In 1948.—The study of Hindi or of a classical language was made compulsory (as a second language) in Forms I to III of High Schools. In Forms IV to VI, students had the option to study Hindi, or a classical language or the regional language itself more intensely.

In 1950 and afterwards.—The study of Hindi was again made optional in secondary schools (Forms I to VI) in the sense, that students, who do not wish to study Hindi, can learn an additional craft or engage themselves in any approved school activity.

Cost of maintenance of Government Press, Madras.

5 Q.—SRI K. ARANGANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state the amount actually spent on the maintenance of the Government Press, Madras, and the volume of work turned out in that press during 1951-52 and 1952-53?

A.—The cost of maintenance of the Government Press, Madras, and the volume of work turned out during the years 1951-52 and 1952-53 are furnished below :—

Cost of maintenance of the Government Press, Madras.

Particulars of payment.	1951-52.	1952-53.
	RS.	RS.
1 Pay of officers, staff and workmen including allowances.	27,58,763	27,16,941
2 Electric current	55,582	64,404
3 Rates and taxes	33,149	20,831
4 Other petty contingencies.	18,369	30,363
5 Stores	1,94,923	3,32,091
6 Carriage of Gazettes and forms—Cost of blocks and maps.	2,00,938	2,41,227
	<u>32,61,724</u>	<u>34,06,357</u>

Volume of work turned out.

Out-put quantity.	1951-52.	1952-53.
1 Number of covers and forms printed, both standardized and non-standardized forms.	495.17 (millions)	312.82 (millions)
2 Typefoundry out-put ..	121,691 (lb.)	108,967 (lb.)

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Volume of work turned out—cont.

Out-put quantity.	1951-52.	1952-53.
3. Number of books and journals, etc., distributed apart from sales.	2,119,997 (Nos.)	1,849,563 (Nos.)
4. Number of journals, such as Grow More Food, Madras Information and Women's Welfare, etc., distributed.	1,639,857 (Nos.)	1,276,645 (Nos.)
Number of pages printed ..	33,137 (foolscap folio, pica.)	391,471 (foolscap folio, pica.)

Overtime wages to the employees of the Government Press, Madras.

6 Q.—SRI K. ARANGANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state the total amount paid as overtime wages to the employees of the Government Press, Madras; during 1950-51, 1951-52 and 1952-53?

A.—The total amount paid as overtime wages is as follows:—

	RS.
1950-51	1,55,202
1951-52	5,81,622
1952-53	6,02,168
Total	13,38,992

Death due to lead poison in Government Press, Madras.

7 Q.—SRI K. ARANGANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state the number of persons who died of lead poison in the Government Press, Madras, during the last three years (yearwar)?

A.—There were no such cases during the period.

Income and expenditure in the State Transport Service, Madras.

8 Q.—SRI K. ARANGANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) the total income and expenditure in the State Transport Service, Madras, during 1951-52 and 1952-53;

(b) the number of buses at present in the Government Transport Service; and

(c) the number of buses condemned in 1951-52 and 1952-53?

A.—(a) The particulars required are furnished below:—

Year.	Income.	Expenditure.
	RS.	RS.
1951-52	1,20,90,176	1,10,40,628
1952-53	1,17,80,336	1,15,28,032

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(b) There are at present 381 buses in the Government Bus Service.

(c) No bus of the Government Transport was condemned in 1951-52 and 1952-53. However thirteen old buses were disposed of in 1951-52 and two in 1952-53 as new buses had been acquired in place of these fully depreciated buses.

Assignment of lands for cultivation.

9 Q.—SRI K. ARANGANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state the number of applications received in the Taluk offices requesting assignment of lands for cultivation in the residuary Madras State and the number of persons to whom land was assigned during the years 1952 and 1953?

A.—The information is not readily available with the Government. The time and labour necessary to collect the information is not commensurate with the benefit to be derived thereby.

Assignment of house-sites in the State.

10 Q.—SRI K. ARANGANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state the total number of applications received during 1952 and 1953 requesting assignment of house-sites in the Madras State and the number of persons to whom house-sites were assigned during 1952 and 1953?

A.—The information is not available with the Government.

Opening of gruel centres, issuing of thakkavi loans and deepening of wells in Oothukuli and other firkas.

11 Q.—SRI N. K. PALANISAMY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state the amount that will be allotted to Oothukuli, Chennimalai and Modakkurichi firkas for 1954—

(i) for the opening of gruel centres;

(ii) for issuing thakkavi loans to the ryots; and

(iii) for deepening wells for Harijans and other public wells for minor irrigation works?

A.—All the gruel centres which were being run in the districts were closed by the 31st December 1953. The question of allotting amounts for running gruel centres depends on the need to open such centres. Funds for 1954-55 for expenditure on the disbursement of thakkavi loans and for deepening of wells and other public wells for minor irrigation works will be allotted to districts by the Board of Revenue after the Budget Estimates are passed by the Legislature.

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Examination of blood, etc., in the Government Hospital, Cuddalore.

12 Q.—SRI K. ARANGANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state the details of the provision made for the laboratory examination of blood, motion and urine in the Government Headquarters Hospital, Cuddalore, South Arcot district?

A.—There is a small clinical laboratory in the Government Headquarters Hospital, Cuddalore, where facilities exist for the following examinations:—

Blood—(1) Test for malarial and filarial parasites.

(2) Total and differential counts.

(3) Test for Hæmoglobin percentage.

Motion—Test for amœba ova, etc.

Urine—Tests for sugar, albumen, scetone and deposit.

Employment of N.G.Os. in their native districts.

13 Q.—SRI K. ARANGANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) the number of non-gazetted officers employed in each district in the State belonging to (i) the same district and (ii) other districts; and

(b) the reason for the appointment of persons from other districts?

A.—It is not considered that it will be useful to collect such statistics.

The position in regard to the appointment of non-gazetted officers in the districts to which they belong is as follows:—

Recruitment of officers to the subordinate services is usually made on a district basis and in some cases also on a circle or division basis. In regard to the clerical services, every candidate is allowed to give his preference in the matter of the district in which he would like to be employed. The candidates' wishes are complied with to the extent possible and consistent with public interest. It can generally be taken that the majority of clerks and other low-paid staff employed in a district belong to that district. A hard-and-fast rule confining appointments in a district to persons belonging to that district will not be workable in practice.

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Dismissal of N.G.Os. in the Revenue department.

14 Q.—SRI K. ARANGANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) (i) the number of non-gazetted officers in the Revenue department in the Residuary Madras dismissed on the recommendation of the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings during 1948 to 1953; and

(ii) the number allowed to continue in spite of the recommendation of the Tribunal to dismiss them; and

(b) the number of such non-gazetted officers dismissed on the recommendation of the Tribunal but reinstated afterwards during the above period?

A.—(a) (i) The Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings was constituted with effect from 1st January 1949 only. In 23 cases the Government ordered the dismissal of non-gazetted officers of the Revenue department on the recommendation of the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings between 1949 and 1953.

(ii) Nil.

(b) One.

Takkavi loans.

15 Q.—SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state with regard to Udayarpalayam taluk—

(a) the number of applications for takkavi loans received separately from the ryots of Government villages and villages in estates since taken over by the Government during the period from 1st April 1953 to 31st December 1953; and

(b) the number of cases in which loans were granted in each category during the above period?

A.—(a) & (b)

Government villages.

Villages in estates since taken over by Government.

477

311

88

18

Adjudication of disputes concerning hotel workers.

16 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) how many labour disputes concerning hotel workers in Madras City were recommended by the Labour Officer for adjudication during the years 1950–53; and

(b) out of these, how many were referred for adjudication and how many not referred?

A.—(a) 103.

(b) Eighty-one disputes were referred for adjudication and 22 cases were not referred.

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[Note.—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

III.—VOTING ON DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR THE YEAR 1954-55

(1) DEMAND XIV—POLICE.

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor, I move—

‘ That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,88,74,600 under Demand XIV—Police.’

“ I hope, Sir, you will permit me to make a short statement in moving this Demand.

“ Sir, the demand provides only for normal expenditure. Without claiming that it is always a good thing I may point out that the proportion which the expenditure on police bears to the total annual expenditure of the State is as it has always been, distinctly lower in this State than in any other major State in the Indian Union.

“ During 1952-53, considerable retrenchment was effected in the Police staff which had been sanctioned in the two previous years for the Composite State and 16 Special Armed Police Companies were also retrenched.

“ After retrenchment and prior to partition, there were 27 Special Armed Police Companies. Of these only 11 have been retained for use in the residuary Madras State and the rest were permanently allotted to the Andhra State with effect from 1st October 1953. I hope there will arise no need to increase the strength of our special Armed Police. The men disbanded from the Special Armed Police force in 1952-53 are being absorbed in all available vacancies including those in other branches of the force, so that the training given to them before recruitment and their actual experience may not be lost.

“ The pay of the constabulary has been revised four times since 1944. The extra expenditure on account of the revision of pay of the subordinate ranks mainly that of the constabulary alone works out roughly to Rs. one crore per year for the residuary State.

“ At the end of the year 1950, Government accommodation existed for only about 50 per cent of the police staff entitled to rent free quarters. The rest of the police force were living in rented quarters which were not up to the standard although a high rate of rent was paid. During the years 1950-54, 32 Building Schemes in all were sanctioned at a total cost Rs. 124 lakhs and most of them have been completed. Provision has been made in the Budget for 1954-55 for some more Building Schemes at a total estimated cost of Rs. 26.7 lakhs.

“ We have directed that early steps should be taken to improve the amenities in the line huts provided by the Government. The

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Inspector-General of Police and the Commissioner of Police have been instructed that first place should be given to the improvement of living conditions in the police lines and that no pains should be spared in this direction and that the worst areas should be taken up first for improvement. The Chiefs of Police have also been instructed to fix up rents with landlords in respect of private houses so as to avoid exploitation and trouble between the parties.

“ The Government sanctioned early in 1953 some concessions in the service conditions of the constabulary. Among these, the more important are those relating to ‘ Parade ’ and ‘ off duty ’. It has been ordered that there should be only one parade in a week for the men but that arrangement should be made to ensure that every member of the subordinate ranks attends at least one parade a month. Each police constable or headconstable is now getting one day off duty every week but if in the public interest any member is denied this right, a remuneration at the rate of Re. 1 per day is paid to him for the extra time duty.

“ The Madras Prohibition Act has been enforced by the Police in the districts of North Arcot, Tanjore, Madurai Urban, Madurai North, Tiruchirappalli, Salem and Coimbatore, and by the Excise Department in the remaining districts and in Madras city. The Prohibition work in the police districts has been merged with the regular police work and the entire police staff in these seven districts administer the Act along with other Special and Local Acts as part of their normal duties. The Government have recently decided that the enforcement of prohibition in the remaining seven districts and in Madras City should also be taken over by the police and details in this regard are being worked out.

“ We have since sanctioned a Special Squad consisting of officers and men drawn from both the police and the Prohibition Departments for intensifying the work in districts where the situation requires special attention and handling. For the present the squad is working in Madras City. This Special Squad will move from district to district, and work for about a period of six months in each district.

“ The number of fire stations that are functioning in the residuary Madras State is 50. During 1953, the number of fire calls attended to by the Fire Service in the residuary Madras State was 1815. The value of property saved by the Madras Fire Service was estimated at about Rs. 194 lakhs.

“ Fifty ambulances are distributed among fire stations in the residuary Madras State. The ambulance wing attended to about 9,446 calls during 1953.

“ Seven ambulance units were placed at the disposal of the health authorities for combating cholera in the Residuary Madras State during 1953-54. Fire Service Mobile Tank Units were also lent to the municipalities for water-supply to afford relief to the public in times of water scarcity.

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" In order to make the people in rural parts familiar with the functions and usefulness of fire stations and to minimise the occurrence of fires and the consequent damage to life and property, a voluntary organisation of Village Fire Watching and Fire Fighting Squads was formed in all major villages with the assistance of the local police officers. The scheme is at present in force in 4,714 villages throughout the residuary State.

" In addition to the actual duties connected with fire fighting, the officers of this branch inspect places, licensed or to be licensed under the Places of Public Resort Act, Madras Cinematograph Rules, Petroleum Act, Cinematograph Film Rules and the Madras City and the Madras District Municipalities Act.

" Some increase in crime is noticed which may be due to other causes besides adverse seasonal conditions and prolonged drought for over a number of years. The Police force is alive to this and has been doing its best.

" There had been material improvement on the detection side which stood at 37.5 per cent at the end of 1953 as against 26.9 per cent in 1952. The efficiency of the lower ranks is being toned up by the recruitment of active young men. On the whole the discipline and morale of the force remains good.

" The grant under Demand XIV Police for the year 1954-55 is commended for acceptance."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I may tell hon. Members that to-day being Friday the House will adjourn at 1 p.m. and will meet again at 3 p.m. If the House permits, we can finish the debate on this Demand before lunch, taking only one hour and forty-five minutes."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" This is a very important Demand. The debate on this Demand will have to be continued after lunch."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I submit that I have to go to the Council by 3-30 p.m."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Then, I shall call the Hon. Minister to reply to the debate at 3 p.m. I think this will be all right."

DR. K. B. MENON :—" The Hon. the Minister for Finance has set a good example by reading out a statement. May I request that such statements be circulated to the Members beforehand so that they may have a basis for criticism? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member wants that the statement should be circulated beforehand? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" If the note is circulated beforehand, then it cannot be a speech. A note can be circulated or a speech can be made. The hon. Member wants a note to be circulated and I will consider the suggestion."

MR. SPEAKER :—" If it is a note, it will not go into the proceedings."

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11-20
a.m.

MR. SPEAKER :—" Motion moved—

' That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,88,74,600 under Demand XIV—Police.'

" The Hon. Minister will reply at 3 o'clock. The hon. Member, Sri T. C. Narayanan Nambiar, may now move his cut motion."

* SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR :—" Sir, I move—

' That the allotment of Rs. 4,88,74,600 under Demand XIV—Police be reduced by Rs. 100.'

" Sir, I feel that perhaps the policy of the Police towards the people is the index of the policy of Government towards the people. With confidence, due to my experience I can assert that the behaviour of the police towards the people is not only up to the mark but is anti-people. What is the basic reason behind this? We are living in an era of distressing economic conditions when the demand for increase of wages both by the industrial and agricultural workers is unavoidable as the poorer sections are not able to earn at least one meal per day. High price of essential food-stuffs, unemployment and under-employment of rural population are some of the reasons on account of which large scale migrations to urban areas and also to neighbouring rural areas take place. There also the condition is the same and under compelling circumstances, some of them resort to crimes. According to police report crimes are on the increase. But Government alone are responsible for this. The Policemen get very meagre pay. Desertions take place. Their health is poor. This is attributable to want of proper and sufficient nourishment due to high cost of living and negligence of Government. That is the pitiable condition in which they are placed and their discontentment is reflected in their behaviour towards the people. Therefore the unsatisfactory attitude of the Police towards the people can be attributed to their discontentment. The Hon. Minister has stated just now that it is only in this State that less expenditure on Police is incurred. But we see from the Budget that under Demand XIV—Police, as much as 10 per cent of the total expenditure for the whole State is incurred. Though the percentage is the same, we find on comparative analysis of the figures from 1939 onwards, that the amount spent during the head 'Police' is very large. For example, during 1939 we spent Rs. 1,60,00,000. What is the figure to-day. We are spending Rs. 4,88,74,600. Therefore, are we not spending a very big amount under the head 'Police'? Spending Rs. 4,88,74,600 does not mean that proper amenities are being given to the poor constabulary who form the backbone of the whole Police establishment. The amount spent on their welfare or that is going to be spent on them is very meagre. The disparity can be seen clearly when we consider the pay of the High officials. The Inspector-General of Police is paid as high a salary as Rs. 3,000 a month. What is it that the constable gets? A paltry sum of Rs. 30. The 36,496 constables of this State get Rs. 30 per mensem.

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The constables working in Fire Service Branch get only Rs. 20 per mensem. Even among the constables there is disparity in pay. I ask are not the constables human beings? Is it not necessary that they should be paid decent salaries? Is it not necessary that they should be given all amenities possible so that they might discharge their duties with satisfaction and not with discontentment? How could this Government expect the constables who are paid very meagre salaries to discharge their duties satisfactorily? The constables are now living in poverty under very difficult economic distress. Naturally, they succumb to the temptation of bribery. The Sub-Inspectors and other subordinate officials are not also properly paid. What do we find therefore? Discontentment in their ranks and inefficiency in the performance of their duties.

“In spite of the fact that the amount we are spending under the head ‘Police’ has been progressively increasing from 1939, we find the detection of crimes is decreasing. This is what the Administration Report of the Police Department shows. In 1945, 1,902 murder cases occurred in the State. The corresponding figures for 1947, 1949 and 1953, are 1,161, 1,240 and 1,695. The corresponding detection is as follows, 1945 it was 54.9 per cent, 1951, 36.1 per cent and in 1952, 35.1 per cent. Therefore we see that detection is decreasing. I shall read out the percentages of detection in robbery. In 1946 the percentage of detection of robbery was 47.3 per cent. In 1951, only 31 per cent of the cases were detected. That is how the percentage works out. It is declining. I shall come to theft cases. In 1947, 55,520 theft cases were reported and the percentage of detection was 47 per cent. In 1952, the percentage of detection in theft cases decreased to 42 per cent. That shows the inefficiency of the Police force. I cannot say the constables are inefficient by themselves. Of course, there is inefficiency also in their ranks. But we must at the same time analyse the basic causes. Policemen are meagrely paid. There is discontentment in their ranks and Government do not want them to serve the people but to use them against people who fight against vested interests and that has led to inefficiency. We find thefts are on the increase. In 1947 there were 10,930 cases of house-breaking. It rose to 15,745 in 1951. The figure for 1952 was 16,194. While the crimes are on the increase, the figures of detection of those cases of house-breaking show a decline. It was 41 per cent in 1947 and 37 per cent in 1952. The graph of the number of crimes is ascending while the graph for detection of these cases is descending.

“I am one of those who is for the maintenance of law and order in the State. But what do we find now? The strength of the Police force has been increased. The Government say it is for maintaining law and order in the State. But I want to know for whose sake is the law and order to be maintained. From my experience, I can say with full responsibility that under the cover of maintenance of law and order the Police have come to the help of the landlords, the capitalists and other anti-social elements. The Police do not come to the rescue of the poor. On the other hand,

[Sri T. C. Narayanan Nambiar] [19th March 1954]

they have come to help the rich under the cover of maintaining law and order, only to crush the poor. I had already analysed the basic reasons for the discontent and inefficiency among the police ranks. The economic condition of the people has become pitiable now. The time has come when the people begin to fight for adequate wages both in the industrial and agrarian sectors. We cannot characterise such a move on their part as reactionary and deserving of being kept down by police aid. We should better the economic condition of the hunger-stricken masses and the subordinate officials. That is the need of the hour.

“ May I know how many minutes I have still left to speak? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ It is 11-30 now. The hon. Member began at 11-20. His time is almost over.”

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR :—“ Please give me five minutes more. I have got a number of points to cover.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ How is that possible? There are so many other hon. Members who wish to speak. The Hon. Minister will reply at 3 p.m. I have got to allow 20 minutes for the Leader of the Opposition before 1 p.m.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ As a mover of the cut motion, he may be allowed five more minutes, Sir.”

11-30
a.m.

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR :—“ The people are agitating for the redressal of their grievances, but the police think that the kisans and the workers are all anti-social elements. It is shameful to find that on page 11 of the Administration Report for the year 1952 the following is found : ‘ A number of Kisan Sangams were formed to strengthen the hold of the anti-social elements on the peasantry ’. Some instances have been given in the report. Is it just to say that the Kisan Sangams, which are springing up for agitating the legitimate grievances of the peasantry, are formed to strengthen the hold of the anti-social elements? This very attitude of the police and the Government that peasants and workers are anti-social elements is surprising. These Police constables, Sub-Inspectors and other officers, with weapons in their hands, under the guise of maintaining law and order, are oppressing, suppressing and repressing the poor people just to please landlords and monopolists. (The Deputy Speaker occupied the Chair at this stage.) I will cite one example. In Vandur firka in Ernad taluk, thousands and thousands of acres of cultivable waste lands are kept fallow under the cover of the provisions of the Preservation of Private Forests Act. The Kisan Sangham represented the matter to the Collector of Malabar and the Collector in turn informed the memorialists that he had instructed the authorities on the subject and that the lands may be allowed for cultivation. But what has actually happened? The police force rushed to the spot and under the guise of maintaining law and order, peace and tranquility, arrested 21 kisans and they are detained. That is how law and

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order is preserved. There are many such cases which I would like to deal with, but, unfortunately, for want of time, I am not able to refer to them. But I will refer to one or two instances. In Nattika firka, there was a hunt against the Harijans by the police. The Harijans were oppressed. Representations were made. Under the auspices of the Harijana Seva Sangham, a meeting was held as a protest against the police action. People were lathi-charged. This matter was brought to the notice of the Government by means of an interpellation on the floor of this House. Even the holding of public meetings is considered to be a criminal action. Again, from my personal knowledge, I can say that the Sub-Inspector of Payyoli has received bribes from several persons. He was exploiting the presence of Reserve Police to collect bribes. I myself submitted a memorandum to the Hon. the Chief Minister during the course of his tour in Malabar. An hon. Member of the Parliament also was with me. Some enquiries were made. Photostat copies of the letters of the Sub-Inspector requesting some people to give timber for building his house were submitted to the Hon. Minister, the District Superintendent of Police and other authorities. I understand that some enquiry was made. But my request is that unless and until that Sub-Inspector is transferred from that place immediately, there will be no security for the people and also full evidence cannot be got.

“ Now, I shall deal with murder cases. Last time when a question was raised on the floor of this House, it was said that people were not coming forth to give evidence. In my own Constituency of Taliparamba, in Malappattam one Puthiyapirayil Kannan was murdered. I gave a report in writing and I myself had an interview with the Deputy Superintendent of Police. But no action was taken. There is reason for that. These Police officers are falling into the hands of the rich people. Regarding Feroke, it has become a place of terror. There is no safety for life due to goondas and gangsters.

(At this stage, the Deputy Speaker occupied the Chair.)

“ Lastly, Sir, I wish to point out that it is due to the policy of the Government that the police constables are acting in a high-handed manner. They are not given proper training and instructions. Their pay should be raised and their living conditions should be improved. Even in the administration report it is mentioned that they are suffering from venereal diseases and from malaria, etc. I request the Government to improve their standard of living. With these words, I commend the cut motion to the House.”

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—“ Motion moved—

‘ That the allotment of Rs. 4,48,74,600 under Demand XIV—Police be reduced by Rs. 100.’ ”

* SRI K. M. SEETHI SAHIB :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on this most important Demand the Muslim League Legislature Party has given notice of a cut motion. I would like to refer

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to the points raised in the cut motion, namely to discuss the general policy and to point out the inadequate representation of Muslims and Harijans in the service, both in the higher and in the lower cadres and the virtual refusal to recruit Muslims as Sub-Inspectors, etc., in the selections that took place after 1947. Though it might be said that our police force is certainly open to criticism with regard to efficiency and the standard of discharge of their duties, yet it has to be said to their credit that with the service conditions obtaining here and the conditions prevailing in the country they have been doing their utmost to preserve law and order and a meed of praise has to be given to the average policeman for his honesty and his high sense of duty during troublesome and difficult times when they were called upon to preserve law and order. My hon. Friend, Sri T. C. Narayanan Nambiar, just referred to certain incidents in which the police intervened to preserve law and order. Of these, one relates to my own Constituency, Vandur, where certain workers of the Kisan Sangham had to be arrested by the police. The House may be aware that even the reports relating to the arrest of these Kisan workers indicated that they trespassed upon the lands and violated the provisions of the law and the police had no option but to arrest them and keep them in custody. On account of the highhanded action of the Kisan workers, even some members resigned from the Kisan Sangham as a protest. I may tell the hon. Members that the police were absolutely right in effecting the arrests. I must say that the police should continue to arrest law-breakers, whether they happen to be landlords, kisans or labourers. The anti-social elements are not in the labour section alone. They are everywhere, among landlords, among Kisan workers and among labourers. Whoever might turn out to be an anti-social element should be dealt with promptly and strongly by the police. The police had to discharge very difficult functions during the days when certain political parties were preaching violence and were instigating people to break the law, to trespass upon private properties and to do away with the lives and properties of the people recklessly without any regard to the provisions of law. What could the police do in such difficult situations? They have to preserve law and order and so they have to arrest these law-breakers. It is the duty of the public to help the police in such difficult situations. It is the duty of political workers like me and Mr. Narayanan Nambiar to advise the public to preserve peace and order and not violate the laws in the interests of the safety and security of the country.

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“ There are several directions in which the efficiency of the police in the discharge of their duties has to be enhanced. There may be acts of omission and commission on the part of the police just as there are acts of omission and commission on the part of other public servants. My hon. Friend referred to the complaint against the Sub-Inspector of Police of Payyoli Police station in Malabar. I have also to emphasise the need for the Government taking prompt action on the complaint against the Sub-Inspector

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which the public of Payyoli have addressed to the Government and giving relief to the people. Very many persons from disinterested quarters also have given me information about the unsatisfactory conduct of this officer and the trouble which the people are undergoing on account of his certain misdeeds. He is on the eve of retirement and is making the best of the situation in which he is placed. Since representations have been made, the Government should take prompt action in order to preserve the reputation of the Police Department and also the reputation of the Government and give relief to the people.

“Regarding delays in the detection of crimes in certain police circles in Malabar, we have been repeatedly telling the Government that very prompt action should be taken on complaints. The co-operation of the Special Branch will have to be enlisted in the investigation and detection of crimes and in charge-sheeting the criminals. The duty of the Government is to take prompt action on the complaints received by them, especially complaints about heinous crimes like murder. Complaints have been repeatedly received by the Government about a large number of crimes in Malabar not being detected. I hope that the Government will pay prompt attention to the complaints, detect the crimes and bring the criminals to book.

“Now I might speak a few words about the representation of some communities like the Muslim and Harijan communities in the Police Department. I have to bring to the notice of the Government that after 1947 there seems to have been a definite policy adopted by the department or the Government to reduce the number of police officers recruited from the Muslim community. In fact, in the selection of Sub-Inspectors, practically no Muslim has been taken in certain years when there were fully qualified applicants, the only reason apparently being that they belong to the Muslim community. There has not been even one instance or complaint in which the members of the Muslim community have proved disloyal to the Police force or failed to discharge the duties devolving on them as officers of the Police Department. In the higher cadres of the Police Department also, there are practically no Muslims. I don't say that this is wilful discrimination. But this is certainly an injustice done to the community which forms an important element of the body politic of this State. I hope that the Government will give early consideration to this matter and see that justice and consideration are shown to Muslims and Harijans in the recruitment to the police service in future. With these words, I support the Demand for the Police Department moved by the Hon. Minister for Finance.”

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—“Mr. Deputy Speaker, while supporting the Demand moved by the Hon. Leader of the House, I want to place certain points before the Government.

“Credit should be given to the Government for maintaining law and order and security in the State. Nobody should grudge giving credit for this. In spite of the opinion expressed by the

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Communist Party and other parties in this State and also in this country as a whole, law, order and security have been well maintained in comparison with very many countries adjoining India. But there are some lapses here and there. I wish to place before the Government some lapses that have come to my notice, for taking prompt action.

“ The feeling of the public towards the Police now is the same as the feeling that prevailed during the days of the British Government. In those days, the common man used to think that the Police were the enemy No. 1 of the people and that they were there to help the haves or the rich people. We thought that after the attainment of independence that feeling would go and that the police would move with the people. We cannot give any credit to the Police for what they have achieved in this direction in spite of the courtesy week that they celebrated recently. I will quote one or two instances that occurred recently in Ramanathapuram district. There was some trouble between the ryots and the inamdar in the village of Visalayankottai near Karaikudi. The inamdar took advantage of his position and approached the Police. The Police began to help the inamdar under the pretext that they were maintaining law and order. The Police moved for an order under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, by giving a false report to the Revenue Divisional Officer and got it promulgated. Even before the promulgation of that order, they sent for Reserve Police to terrorise the ryots of the village. With the help of the Police, the inamdar got all the crops on the field harvested depriving the ryots of their share of the produce. Immediately, I brought this matter to the notice of the Chief Minister. No action has been taken. When the Chief Minister assumed office, he said that legislators should not have anything to do with the services and that if they found any difficulty or anything wrong, they must bring it to the notice of the Government. Keeping that in mind, I approached the Chief Minister. He has not taken any action. When there was a public meeting there, I mentioned about the Police excess in that village. Whenever the District Superintendent of Police or other Police Officers come to Karaikudi in the course of their official tour, they used to stay in the private bungalow of that inamdar. I cannot understand why Police Officers should stay in a private building though there are public buildings available for their stay. Even after a complaint was made to the Government, the District Superintendent of Police was staying in that private bungalow. This matter was brought to the notice of the District Collector of Ramanathapuram. The Collector informed that he had given instructions to the District Superintendent of Police not to stay in that private bungalow, particularly when there was tension between the inamdar and the ryots. Even after that, he was staying in the building of the inamdar and helping the inamdar. I am placing this charge against the District Superintendent of Police before the Government for investigation. I am prepared to prove my statement, if necessary.

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“Two days ago, a question was put by my hon. Friend Mr. Jayarama Reddier enquiring whether the District Superintendent of Police had sent to the Government a false complaint against me to the effect that I was trying to incite the people not to pay taxes. The Government can ask how he got the information which he sent to the Government. I got information about this right from the horse's mouth. The District Superintendent of Police went to some people and made them complain that Mr. Swaminathan was inciting the people not to pay taxes, because Mr. Swaminathan sent to the Government some complaint against him.”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“We cannot believe all that.”

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—“Since the Chief Minister has said that we should not go near the police, I am not going near them. The Government should immediately investigate this matter and, if any mistake is found to have been committed, take suitable action against the District Superintendent of Police and the other Police Officers.

“So far as investigation of crimes is concerned, our police are adopting the same old crude methods. They must give up this method. Suppose a crime is committed in a village, immediately, the Police go there and the persons who have committed the offence run away for fear of being arrested and beaten by the police. Therefore, they must adopt scientific methods for the investigation of, and eliciting information about, crimes. There are so many Science Graduates in the Police Department. They must be given proper training in crime detection; if necessary, they may even be sent abroad for training.

“I have got to say one more thing that is to suggest to the Government to consider the question of increasing the salary of low-paid Police Officers. I am not talking about the higher officers. But, so far as even the Sub-Inspector is concerned, I think he is getting about Rs. 60 or Rs. 70 per mensem. His pay is quite inadequate. How can we expect a Sub-Inspector to maintain a decent living when his pay is only Rs. 60 or Rs. 70? I, therefore, suggest that the salary of Sub-Inspectors and Police constables should be increased. Then, Sir, I suggest to the Government to abolish either the posts of Sub-Inspectors or the posts of Deputy Superintendents of Police. I think both the posts are not necessary.

“Also, much has been said about the Malabar Special Police and the Special Armed Police. But, I have got a feeling of dislike for the Malabar Special Police. Even we, Congressmen, were all agitating formerly for the abolition of the Malabar Special Police. It is not as if Communists alone want it to be abolished. It may be said that to maintain law and order, there must be another force to help the ordinary police

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force. We have got the Special Armed Police. That Force can be maintained. If you want, you can even increase the strength of the Special Armed Police. You can do it because a 'stigma' is attached to the Malabar Special Police. You can increase the Special Armed Police even, if necessary, by giving special training facilities to them.

"I want one more thing to be placed before the House. The Government should see that the services especially in this department are untouched by any political views. Take for instance, France. Every week, we see that a new Government comes in there. But, still law and order is being maintained perfectly. Why? Because, services are not touched. Police or other officers in the services are unaffected by political changes—whether it is this Party or that Party, this Group or that Group, that is in power. The Police should be above politics. I am not here to make any wholesale condemnation against the Police. I have got some regard for the Madras Police. But, here and there, there are certain lapses which I am bringing to the notice of the Government. The Government should see that such of the officers who take active interest in political activities are removed. Unless you have got a police force untouched by political activities and political feelings, we cannot maintain law and order.

"I have got to say one more thing, Sir. Today questions were raised in this House about cross-word puzzles. Hon. Members objected to this; they said many institutions, individuals and certain papers are making profit out of this by cheating the public. I want to place before the Government, Sir"

SRI K. T. RAJU :—"Sir, கனம் அங்கத்தினர் பேச ஆரம்பித்து 10-நிமிஷங்களுக்குமேல் ஆகிவிட்டது."

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—"No, no. There is still one more minute. The hon. Member can speak."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—"I submit, Sir, people are inclined to take to these cross-word puzzles, horse-racing and such other things. But, something, at least a share of the profits, must be given to the people. The Government need not hesitate to ban such things. By all means, they can do that. But, I suggest to the Government to consider starting a State lottery. It is not a novel idea. Many States like Ceylon and Burma are running such lotteries. If that is done, then there is a safeguard and the benefit of a genuine lottery can be given to the people."

SRI N. GOPALA MENON :—"On a point of information, I desire to know this. The hon. Member said publicly in this House that there is a stigma attached to the Malabar Special Police. I was under the impression that they were doing creditable work. It would not be proper unless the hon. Member explains what the stigma is."

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SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“கனம் அங்கத்தினர் காங்கிரஸ் அங்கத்தினராக இருந்தால் மட்டும் போதாது. தேசிய இயக்கத்தில் அவர் பங்கு எடுத்துக்கொண்டிருந்தால், M.S.P.-க்கு உள்ள Stigma என்னவென்று அவருக்கு நன்றாகத்தெரியும்.”

SRI N. GOPALA MENON :—“ This is something like adding insult to injury. The Hon. the Leader of the Opposition is making a general statement. But, he has not the courage to say what the stigma is besides saying that I have not been participating in politics or the work concerning the people. Let him have the courage to say what the stigma is. If the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition is supporting the statement, let him do it openly and publicly.”

(Sri P. Ramamurthi rose.)

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ The Hon. the Leader of the Opposition will get his chance to speak. Let there be no duel about it.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ I have stated that if the hon. Member had participated in the national struggle during the British regime, he would have understood what the stigma attached to the Malabar Special Police is. I do not say that he has nothing to do with the people. He wants me to say what exactly the stigma is. I may tell him that the Malabar Special Police was created by the British Government to suppress the Moplah Rebellion and it has been used consistently to commit lots of atrocities against the people. It has got that tradition and that is the stigma attached to it.”

* **SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP** :—“ Sir, it is a truism to say that the average man is not concerned with the question what law is, but how it is enforced. We know the power of the State manifests itself in its three functions the Legislature, the Judiciary and the Executive. Though theoretically, Legislature is the supreme body, for an ordinary man ‘Government’ means nothing else but the day-to-day administration of the Executive. We know the most powerful arm of the Executive is the Police. Of course, it has to discharge the important function of maintaining law and order which is a very difficult task. But, a department which is entrusted with such important functions as protecting the life and security of the people, if it is not pure and incorruptible, we know, what the result is. Therefore it is that even the slightest deviation or corruption, inefficiency or partiality on the part of these officials, affects the people so much, and we hear more complaints in this respect than with respect to other departments. It is therefore essential that this department, while we recognize their responsibility and the difficult task which they are called upon to discharge, should be efficient and impartial. They should not forget that they are at least as equally important in protecting the rights and the living conditions of the poor as of the rest.

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" Sir, it was said long ago that the king could do no wrong. Similarly, whenever any question regarding the Police Department is answered on the floor of this House, we have a feeling that the motto of this Government is that the Police can do no wrong. I think they are only justifying the actions of their departmental people before the Assembly while they are asked to take regular or legitimate steps with regard to the complaints raised here against the Police officials. It has been observed by the Committee that went into the question of the separation of the Judiciary from the Executive that since 1945 there has been continuous deterioration in the efficiency of the Police. Of course, the hon. Member Sri Nambiar has quoted figures to show—with reference to the official record itself—that this Government or the previous Government have not been successful in combating this menace. Even between 1951 and 1952, grave crimes have increased by 2.4 per cent and there has been a corresponding decline of 2.4 per cent in the matter of detection. Therefore, it is a very grave situation that has to be met and countered by the Government.

" Then, Sir, an hon. Member belonging to the Congress Party referred to a general tendency or a sub-conscious bias of Police officials in favour of the rich and the influential in the locality. I would say that it is the greatest bane that exists to-day and that is why very often the poor are denied justice at the hands of the Police. This House will be surprised to know that we have a Police officer in Malabar who suggests to the accused the name of the advocate which the accused is to appoint. If the choice fortunately falls on him or her who belongs to his chosen circle, then acquittal is certain. Sometime ago, the Sessions Judge had to make serious observations with regard to the prosecution and I hope that, if the Government are not apprised of this matter already, they would take the information from me now and take suitable steps in this regard.

" Recently, we have received reports about grave Police excesses in a village called Mudali under the jurisdiction of the Quilandy Police. I do not wish to say anything about it at present because I believe that the Government would be investigating this matter. My only request is that proper investigation may be undertaken if it has not already been done.

" Then, Sir, it has been our experience that in regard to murder cases, the number of cases detected is very small. From official reports we find that in 1952 the number of cases detected decreased and there was an increase in the number of murder cases by 15 per cent. The hon. Member Sri Seethi Sahib referred to some incidents in his constituency, namely, Vandoor. In that constituency, a woman went out to pursue her daily avocation of selling milk and in broad daylight she was brutally assaulted and murdered. I do not know if anything has happened subsequently in regard to that matter. Certain parts in Malabar like Feroke, Tirur and Kuttipuram have become notorious. In those places gangs are operating and they waylay innocent

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passengers and commit all sorts of violence and plunder. Recently on the floor of this House, the Hon. the Chief Minister was pleased to say that the Government had taken steps in respect of Feroke. We thank the Government for it. Whenever such grave allegations are made, they have to be immediately attended to.

“Now, as far as I can see, one or two reasons for the inefficiency of the Police are these. Inexperienced officers are posted to difficult stations. I would request the Government not to post inexperienced officers, or officers who are about to retire to such difficult stations because in the former case, in spite of their best intentions, they have to depend upon the head constables in the place and naturally they are liable to be weak and inefficient. Similarly, if officers are posted to such places on the eve of their retirement, they are likely to follow the principle ‘Make hay while the sun shines’. I have nothing but praise for the young Sub-Inspectors who have been directly recruited. With a few exceptions, they are doing their best to be impartial and incorruptible, and if at all any charge is levelled against them, as I see, it is on account of the fact that they are posted to difficult stations. Therefore, if the Government are careful in the matter of posting officials, I believe this inefficiency can, to a certain extent, be wiped out.”

* SRI V. K. RAMASWAMY MUDALIAR :—“Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demand moved by the Hon. the Finance Minister. In doing so, I would like to offer some suggestions. First of all, I should say that the Police administration is, on the whole, satisfactory though some changes are required here and there. I am glad to hear from the Hon. Minister that the Prohibition work in the remaining districts also will be entrusted to the Police. It is no doubt a step in the right direction. If that is done, I am sure that some of the efficient Prohibition officers also will be absorbed in this department.

“With regard to the lower cadre of officers in this department, namely, the constables, I would suggest that their pay should be enhanced sufficiently and adequately so that they may be in a position to make both ends meet. There is a lot of discontentment in the Police Service. When the pay of the Postal staff has been increased considerably by the Central Government, it is but right that the pay of these constables also should be increased sufficiently so that there may be contentment throughout. Before anybody else or rather before our Communist Friends think of enhancing their pay, we must do it and see that efficiency is maintained.

“With regard to quarters, there are many constables without suitable accommodation. Everyone of them should be provided with suitable quarters. On the social side also, I suggest the appointment of a Welfare Officer to look after the interests of the families of these constables and their children. If such an officer is appointed, I am sure it will go a long way to ameliorate their condition.

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" A Police Commission should be appointed to go into the real grievances of these constables and other officers and make a detailed report to the Government so that we can act upon the recommendation of that Commission. I was told that some such Commission was appointed some years ago and the then Government also acted upon the advice and recommendation of that Commission. I therefore suggest that some such Commission may be appointed as early as possible to go into the grievances of these officers and constables.

" So far as district administration is concerned, the efficiency of the district Police should be improved in all directions. The population has increased considerably and side by side crimes have also increased. We find that there is no respect for law and authority. Further, anti-social elements have sprung up in many places to disturb tranquillity. Therefore, the work of the Police has considerably increased and it has also become unwieldy. I also suggest that the districts may be bifurcated and more officers may be appointed to combat the increased crimes. Many stations in the mufassal are under-staffed. In my area, for the past so many days, there are only 50 per cent of the constables in many stations. That is the position in my district.

" I am told by many officers and I have also seen in the papers that police dogs are trained in the Madras City and are found to be very useful in detecting crimes. I suggest that some such good breeds may be imported from abroad, trained and kept at the Headquarters of the district so that they may be of some use in detecting crimes.

" I want to make another suggestion for the consideration of the Government. More jeeps should be made available to the police, especially to the Deputy Superintendents of Police. To-day, when a case of rioting is reported or when a robbery takes place, the Inspectors are not in a position to go to the place of occurrence immediately. If more jeeps are made available and placed at their disposal, they will be in a position to reach the place of occurrence immediately and do the needful. I request the Government to place more jeeps at the disposal of the Deputy Superintendents of Police.

" I entirely disagree with my hon. Friend Sri R. V. Swaminathan when he said that the Malabar Special Police is not doing good work. It is one of the best police forces that I have seen and the men who belong to that force have been doing very good work. Though the Special Armed Police has been doing very efficient and good work, we should acknowledge the fact that the Malabar Special Police has also been doing very good and efficient work in the department. (Cheers.)

" These are the few suggestions that I wish to place before the Government and I hope they will carefully consider those suggestions and implement them so that the tone of administration may be improved in all directions though we are very much satisfied with the present set-up. Thank you, Sir."

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* SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, the Hon. Minister for Finance who moved the Demand and made a statement on the floor of the House said that the amount that the Government have demanded under the head ‘ Police ’ is lower when compared to the figures demanded under this head in other States. Perhaps he wants to justify the high demand that he has made under this head. Some four or five years back, in the composite State the demand under this head was for a very much smaller amount or perhaps it was the same figure then as it is to-day. Whether the work done by the Police department could justify such a high demand or not has to be seen. I must say that the attitude of the Police is not desirable so far as their conduct towards the public is concerned. Years ago, when we were under foreign rule, the Police were no doubt under the impression that they were representatives of the Ruling people, and hence the masters and the people of a subject nation were the servants. After the attainment of Independence, the Police must realize that the people are the ultimate sovereign authority and they are the servants of the people. We don’t find this change of attitude in the Police. Any call from any policeman or Police station sufficiently strikes terror in the minds of the public and makes them not to go to a police station. That is the situation prevailing now. It is most regrettable that the Police have not changed their attitude. Ways and means must be found to see that the Police have a changed attitude. It is very necessary that the attitude of the whole department must change and change for the better. After all, the person and property of the people will be safe only if the Police department is efficiently administered. In many cases, investigation is not satisfactorily done. I am told that the District Superintendent of Police, Tiruchirappalli, recently inspected the police station at Turaiyur. It seems he made enquiries regarding the value of the properties that were involved in theft, dacoity and other cases and found that the estimated value of the stolen properties was about Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 4,000. All these cases were not properly investigated into and the criminals were not booked and punished. It seems the District Superintendent of Police remarked that the amount spent on the maintenance of the police station there was higher than the value of the stolen properties and it was high time that the station was closed down and the unfortunate persons who had lost the properties were paid something out of the saving effected by the closing down of the station, and if this is done, incidentally there will be some saving to the Government also. If the remark of the District Superintendent of Police is true, certainly it will apply to all other places in the State. That remark is cent per cent true so far as the present state of affairs is concerned.

“ Regarding the administration of the Police department, I wish to state that the cases are not properly investigated. Hon. Members suggested that scientific investigation should be done. Some hon. Members have applauded the Malabar Special Police. What is it that they do to-day? They only beat the persons

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without ascertaining whether they are innocent people or really criminals. This is the only thing that they are doing now. While answering an interpellation recently, the Hon. the Chief Minister said that a person was put up in the Police station at Kozhikode at about 6 p.m. after he was given food. In the early morning he was found to have died on account of natural causes. That is the answer given by the Hon. the Chief Minister. Any person who reads without bias that statement made by him on the floor of the House will come to the irresistible conclusion that the man who was having normal health when he went to the police lock-up at about 6 p.m. and who was fed before he was locked up would not have died in the early morning of the next day out of natural causes or out of the food that was given to him in the police station, but he would have died due to some other unreasonable cause. Several interpellations about such occurrences were answered on the floor of the House and we were made to understand that in all those cases, the persons concerned have committed suicide in police lock-ups. Certainly, we believe that facilities are not provided in police lock-ups for the persons to commit suicide. If, however, such facilities do exist at the present time, the Government must take immediate steps to remove those facilities in order to prevent the persons from committing suicide.

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" But all these cases are really cases of harassing by third degree methods, harassing people and putting their lives to an end. Many good criminal cases—90 per cent of them—that go to the Police department are not properly investigated and they are therefore lost before the Magistrate's Court on technical grounds. Why, because, in a number of cases, investigation is not done properly, it is not properly scrutinized or supervised and action is not taken against Police Officers who are directly responsible for these investigations. That is why more and more cases fail. Not only that, unfortunately in many cases innocent persons are harassed and put to all sorts of inconveniences by these police people. In certain cases, that is, in common offences like those under the Prohibition Act, the Brothel Act and nuisance cases, there are stock witnesses for these stations. Invariably, these witnesses would come and figure as prosecution witnesses supporting the police version. Much can be said against this practice. Of course, it is easy for the Government to say that stock witnesses are not used by the Police. But people know that it is a prevailing practice. These witnesses more or less earn their livelihood using the name of the Police people. If only a number of judgments delivered or cases filed in respect of particular stations for a period of one or two years are examined, it would be easily seen that the same witnesses are figuring in different cases for different offences.

" So, in order to tone up and change the attitude of the Police towards the public, I should like to make a small suggestion. Recently or some years back in our State, a civilian was appointed as Inspector-General of Police. Yesterday, the hon. Member

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Mr. Thangavelu suggested that the I.C.S. Officers presiding over District Courts can very well be transferred to other departments. Whether he was justified in saying that or whether that would contribute to the efficiency or inefficiency of administration, let us not go into that now. But the Senior I.C.S. officers can very well be appointed as District Superintendents of Police or even at higher levels, so that their experience and knowledge may be utilized for the benefit of the Police department in detecting cases and making the Police Administration a success. After all they do not stand to lose anything whether they serve as Judicial Officers or officers of the Police department. But on the other hand Police Administration will easily be toned up. This suggestion may be very carefully considered, since the department has really to be toned up at a very early stage.

“Then, Sir, about corruption, I want to say a few words. Sir, the Report of the Prohibition Enquiry Committee of the Andhra State has specifically stated that corruption is rampant in this department and we have to take that report as reflecting the state of affairs that existed before 1st October 1953 in this State and I do not see why we should . . .”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“That is for that portion of the State alone.”

* SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR :—“Before 1st October 1953 in a portion of the State consisting of about 11 districts or so, the report says, the Police Department had been awfully corrupt. I am reminded of a small story. An Anti-Corruption Officer visited a village; he summoned all the villagers and gave a lecture as to how the corrupt practices could be put down. And after lecturing for about an hour or so, he asked the villagers, ‘how much each one of you can contribute and give me?’ That is the existing state of affairs. I am sorry to say that the Police department should not be entrusted with Anti-Corruption work. If the Police department is *not* corrupt, certainly all other departments would automatically be incorrupt, but if the Police department is corrupt, certainly all other departments would automatically be, in a smaller or greater degree, corrupt. It is therefore necessary that this evil of corruption should be put an end to at a very early date.”

SRI N. SIVARAJ :—“கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இன்றைய தினம் போலீஸ் மான்யத்தின்மீது கொண்டு வரப்பட்டிருக்கும் வெட்டுப் பிரேரணையை ஆதரித்து நான் சில விஷயங்களை இந்த சபையின் கவனத்திற்கு கொண்டுவர விரும்புகிறேன். போலீஸ் நிர்வாகத்தை பொறுத்தவரைக்கும் நாட்டின் அமைதிக்கும் சட்டப் பாதுகாப்புக்கும் போலீஸ் அவசியம் என்பதைப்பற்றி நான் சொல்லத் தேவை இல்லை. ஏராளமான ரூபாய் போலீஸ் நிர்வாகத்திற்கு செலவிடப்படுகிறது. இந்த வெட்டுப் பிரேரணையை ஆதரித்துப் பேசிய காலத்திலே போலீஸ் நிர்வாகத்தின் குறைகளை சம்பந்தப்பட்ட புள்ளி விவரங்களுடன் கனம் அங்கத்தினர் ஸ்ரீ டி. சி. நம்பியார் எடுத்துக்காட்டினார். ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவிலும் நடக்கக்கூடிய போலீஸின் தவறுகளை பார்க்கும்பொழுது போலீஸைப் பற்றி ரொம்பவும் சந்தேகப்படும்படியான நிலைமை ஏற்படும்.”

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[Sri N. Sivaraj]

[19th March 1954]

படுகிறது. எனக்குத் தெரிந்தவரை தஞ்சையில் இதே நிலைமை தான் நிலவுகிறது. அங்கு கிராமங்களில் நடக்கக் கூடிய அட்டேயியங்களை சர்க்கார் கவனத்திற்கு கொண்டு வந்திருந்த போதிலும் இது வரையிலும் எந்த அளவுக்கும் நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்படவில்லை. தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் நாகப்பட்டினம், நன்னிலம், சீர்காழி, இந்த இடங்களில் 300, 400 விவசாயிகள் கைது செய்யப்பட்டார்கள். கிராமங்களில் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கும் நிலைமையைப் பார்க்கும்பொழுது போலீஸ் தஞ்சை பண்ணையாள் சட்டத்தை பாதுகாக்க வந்திருக்கிறார்களா, மிராச்தாரர்களே பாதுகாக்க வந்திருக்கிறார்களா, விவசாயிகளை பாதுகாக்க வந்திருக்கிறார்களா என்று புரியவில்லை. கலாட்டா இல்லாமல் அடி தடி இல்லாமல், ரத்தம் சிந்தாமல் இருக்கும்பொழுது 300, 400 விவசாயிகள் கைது செய்யப்பட்டார்கள். ஆனால் தண்டனை அடைந்தவர்கள் 30, 35 பேர்கள்தான். மற்ற கேஸ்கள் தோற்றுப் போய்விட்டன. இதற்கு ஆயிரக் கணக்கான ரூபாய் செலவுதிக்கப் பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஒரு கிராமத்தில் ஒரு மிராச்தார், தகராறு இருக்கிறது என்று போலீஸுக்கு ரிபோர்ட் செய்துவிட்டால் உடனே **Special Armed Police** அந்த இடத்துக்கு அனுப்பப்படுகிறது. மிராச்தாரர்கள் ரௌடிகளை வைத்துக்கொண்டு விவசாயிகளை துன்புறுத்துகிறார்கள். கிராமங்களில் பெரும்பாலான மக்களுக்கு பாதுகாப்பு கிடையாது. நாகப்பட்டினத்தில் கீவனூரில் ஒரு சப்-இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் (மேனன்) இரண்டு வருஷங்களாக நேர்மையாக நடந்துகொள்ளவில்லை. இதைப்பற்றி பல மகஜர்களும், ரிபோர்ட்களும் அனுப்பப் பட்டிருந்த போதிலும், எந்தவிதமான நடவடிக்கையும் சர்க்கார் எடுக்கவில்லை. காங்கிரஸ் அங்கத்தினர் கனம் ஸ்ரீ சுவாமிநாதன் அவர்கள் சொல்லியது போல் போலீஸ் அதிகாரிகள் மிராச்தாரர்கள் வீட்டில் தங்குகிறார்கள். நாகப்பட்டினத்திலும் இதே மாதிரி நிலைமை இருக்கிறது. அங்கு பெரிய அதிகாரிகள் வந்தால் ஒரு பெரிய மிராச்தார் வீட்டில் தங்குகிறார்கள். இதனால் மிராச்தார்களின் தூண்டுதலின் பேரில் **Special Armed Police** உடனடியாக அனுப்பப் படுகிறது. தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் சீர்காழி தாலுக்காவிலிருக்கும் வள்ளுவக்குடியில் 5, 6 பெரிய மிராச்தார்கள்தான் இருக்கிறார்கள். அங்கு 100-க்கு 95 விவசாயிகள் ஒன்று சேர்ந்து கட்டுப் பாடாக தஞ்சை சட்டத்தை ஒழுங்காக அமுல் செய்ய வேண்டும் என்று பாடுபடுகிறார்கள். ஆனால் **District Superintendent of Police** முதல் ஜில்லா கலெக்டர் வரை அனுவசியமாக இவர்கள் விஷயத்தில் தலையிடுவதால் தஞ்சை சட்டம் சரியாக அமுல் நடத்தப்படவில்லை. விவசாய சங்க ஆபீஸ்களை சோதனை போடுகிறார்கள். சமார் ஒரு வாரத்திற்கு முன்பு விவசாய சங்க ஆபீஸிற்குள் புகுந்து தலைவர்களின் பங்காளியும், **Stalin** படத்தையும் உடைத்தார்கள். இந்த மாதிரி போலீஸ்காரர்கள் விவசாயிகளை மிரட்டுவதால் தஞ்சை சட்டத்தை ஒழுங்காக அமுல் நடத்த முடியவில்லை. சர்க்கார் இந்த விஷயத்தில் எந்த விதமான நடவடிக்கையும் எடுக்கவில்லை. இம்மாதிரி கொண்டு வரப் பட்ட குற்றச்சாட்டுகளை எந்த அளவுக்கு சர்க்கார் விசாரணை செய்து பரிசீலனை செய்கிறார்களோ அந்த அளவுக்குத்தான் போலீஸ் பொது மக்களுக்கு உதவி செய்ததாக சொல்ல முடியும். இவ்வாறு செய்யாத வரை தஞ்சை சட்டத்தை அமுல் நடத்த போலீஸ்காரர்கள் உதவியாக இருப்பார்களா என்று சந்தேகப்படவேண்டிய நிலைமையே ஏற்படும். நாகப்பட்டினம் டவுன் **Prohibition Advisory Committee** ஒரு குறிப்பிட்ட போலீஸ் அதிகாரி **French - India** ஓரமாக உள்ள இடங்களுக்குப் போய் மதுபானம் அருந்துவதாக ரிபோர்ட் செய்திருக்கிறது. **Circle Inspector** ஸ்ரீ தேவசகாயம் காண்க்கால் சமீபத்தில் உள்ள வாஞ்சூரில் போய் குடிக்கிறார். ஸ்டீமர்களில் போய் குடிக்கிறார். ஜனவரி முதல் தேதி அன்று குடித்து விட்டு கீழே விழுந்து கிடந்தார் என்பதாக **Prohibition Advisory Committee** கொடுத்த ரிபோர்ட்டுன்மீது சர்க்கார் எந்த விதமான நடவடிக்கையும் எடுக்கவில்லை. சட்டத்தை மீறுகிறவர்கள் சமூக விரோதிகளா அல்லது குடித்தல், சாராயம் காய்ச்சுதல் முதலிய தீய செயல்களில் ஈடுபட்டிருக்கும் மக்களோடு தொடர்பு வைத்துக்கொண்டு லஞ்சம் வாங்கும் அதிகாரிகள் சமூக விரோதிகளா? வருத்தப் பட்டு பிரயோஜனமில்லை. இது விசாரிக்கப்பட வேண்டிய விஷயம்

19th March 1954]

[Sri N. Sivaraj]

குடிக்கும் அதிகாரிகள் குறைந்த பக்கமாக மறைமுகமாவாவது குடிக்கக் கூடாதா? Open-ஆக குடித்துவிட்டு இப்படித் தெருவில் ஆட வேண்டுமா? இம்மாதிரி குறிப்பிட்ட சார்ஜ் செய்யப்பட்ட அதிகாரியை transfer ஆவது சர்க்கார் செய்ய வேண்டும். எம். எல்.ஏ.க்கள் எழுதலாம், கூட்டம் போட்டு சொல்லலாம். அதற்கு மேல் அவர்கள் என்ன செய்ய முடியும் எவ்வளவு தடவை சொல்லியும் கூட சர்க்கார் நடவடிக்கை எடுக்காவிட்டால் மதுவிலக்கை எவ்வாறு நல்ல முறையில் அமுல் நடத்த முடியும்?

“Special Armed Police கம்யூனிஸ்ட் விவசாய சங்கங்களில் அனுகூலமாக புகுந்து அட்டேழியங்கள் செய்கின்றனர். அதிகாரிகள் ஏறுவதும் மிராசுதார்கள் காரில்தான். உட்காருவதும் மிராசுதார்கள் காரில்தான். அதிகாரிகள் இந்த Special Armed Police-ஐ பயன்படுத்திக் கொண்டு மக்களை மிரட்டி லஞ்சம் வாங்குகிறார்கள். சாதாரணமாக ஒரு மிராசுதார் ஒரு petition அனுப்பி விட்டால் உடனே 50, 100 போலீஸ்காரர்கள் அனுப்பப்படுகிறார்கள். இம்மாதிரி செய்வதால் தஞ்சை சட்டத்தை நல்ல முறையில் அமுல் நடத்த முடியாது. யார்மீது குற்றச் சாட்டுகள் கொண்டு வரப்பட்டாலும் அதை விசாரணை செய்து தக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுக்க வேண்டும். அந்த நிலைமையில்தான் ஜனங்களுக்கு பாதுகாப்புக் கொடுக்கமுடியும்.

“போலீஸ் நிர்வாகத்தை நடத்த கோடிக்கணக்கான ரூபாய் செலவிடப்படுகிறது. ஜந்து, ஆறு வருஷ போலீஸ் ரிபோர்ட்டைப் பார்த்தால் வெற்றிகரமாக கண்டுபிடிக்கப்பட்ட கொலை குற்றங்கள் மிகவும் குறைவு. தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் இது மாதிரி நிலைமை நீடித்தால் கிராம வாழ்க்கை நடத்த முடியாது. Special Armed Police அவ்விடம் இருப்பதால் பெண்கள் மீது கடைக்குப் போகக்கூட கஷ்டமாக இருக்கிறது. தஞ்சை சட்டத்தை அமுலாக்க விவசாயிகள் கட்டுப்பாடாக இருக்க விரும்புகிறார்கள். ஆகையால் மிராசுதார்கள் தூண்டுதலின் பேரில் Special Armed Police கொண்டு வரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. பதினாறு நாட்களுக்கு இந்த Special Armed Police-ஐ வாபஸ் செய்து பார்த்தால் தஞ்சை விவசாயிகள் சண்டை இல்லாமல் தஞ்சை சட்டத்தை நல்ல முறையில் அமுல் நடத்துவார்கள் என்பது நிச்சயம். ஆகையால் உடனடியாக தஞ்சை யிலிருந்து Special Armed Police-ஐ வாபஸ் வாங்கவேண்டுமென்றும், எந்த அதிகாரிகள் பேரில் குற்றங்கள் சாட்டப்படுகின்றனவோ அவர்கள் மீது விசாரணை செய்து தக்க நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுக்கவேண்டுமென்றும் நான் சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

Sri P. RAMAMURTHI:—“கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் போலீசுக்காகக் கோரும் மான்யத்தை பிரேரேபித்து நிகழ்த்திய பிரசங்கத்தில் அதற்கு செலவழிக்கப்படியான தொகை சர்க்காரையை மொத்த வருமானத்தில் எவ்வளவு விகிதாசாரமாக இருக்கிறது என்ற புள்ளி விவரத்தை எடுத்துக்காட்டினார். இந்தப் புள்ளி விவரம் குறைந்த விகிதாசாரமாக இருக்கிறது என்றும், அதுவும் இந்தியாவிலேயே இவ்வளவு குறைந்த விகிதாசாரமாக இருக்கக்கூடிய ராஜ்யம் இந்த சென்னை ராஜ்யம்தான் என்றும் சொன்னார். இந்த ராஜ்யத்தில் மட்டுமல்ல. மற்ற எந்த ராஜ்யத்திலும் இப்பொழுது நடைபெறுவது கேடிமாவிரகுத்தி ஆட்சி என்றும் கூறப்படுகிறது. இதற்கு முன்பு வெள்ளைக்கார அரசாட்சி நடந்தபோது இப்படிப்பட்ட ஆட்சி கிடையாது. இப்பொழுது நடக்கும் ஆட்சி மக்களுடைய கேடிமாவிரகுத்திக்காக என்றும் கூறப்படுகிறது. ஆனால் சென்னை ராஜ்யத்தின் பட்ஜெட் புள்ளி விவரங்களை எடுத்துப் பார்த்தால் இந்தக்கூற்று எவ்வளவு தூரம் உண்மை அல்லது எவ்வளவு தூரம் உண்மைக்கு புரம்பானது என்பதும் தெள்ளத்தெளிவாக தெரியும்.

“1945-46-ம் வருஷத்தில், அதாவது இந்த காங்கிரஸ் மந்திரிசபை பதவி ஏற்றுக்கொள்வதற்கு முன்பு ஒட்டு மொத்தமாக சென்னை அரசாங்கத்திற்கு வந்திருக்கக்கூடிய வருமானம் 47 கோடி ரூபாயாகும். இந்த 47 கோடி ரூபாயில் போலீசுக்கு செலவழிக்கப்பட்டது 2 கோடி 98 லட்சம் ரூபாய். அதாவது பிரிட்டிஷ் சர்க்கார் இந்த நாட்டின்

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[19th March 1954]

மக்களை அடக்குவதற்கு வைத்து இருக்கக்கூடிய போலீஸ் இலாகாவிற்கு ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட தொகை 2 கோடி 98 லட்சம் ரூபாய். அதற்குப் பிறகு நம்முடைய ஆட்சி ஏற்பட்டது. அதாவது ஜனங்களை அடக்குவதற்கான ஆட்சி அல்ல. ஜனங்களுடைய கேஷமாபிவிருத்திக்காக ஏற்பட்ட சர்க்கார். இந்த ஆட்சியில் போலீசுக்கு செலவழிக்கப்படும் தொகையானது வருஷா வருஷம் அதிகரித்துக்கொண்டுபோய் போன வருஷம் 7 கோடி 13 லட்சம் ரூபாயாக உயர்ந்தது. ஆனால் இந்த வருஷம் ஆந்திர பிரிந்த பிறகு கொடுக்கும்படியான கணக்கு 4 கோடியே சொச்சம். இதை ஒப்பிட்டுப் பார்ப்பதற்கு இதற்கு முந்தின வருஷக் கணக்கை எடுத்துக் கொண்டு பார்க்கவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது ஏழு வருஷங்களாக சென்னையில் கேஷமாபிவிருத்திக்கு ஏற்பட்ட அரசாங்கம் என்று சொல்லி அதற்கு மேலும் மேலும் ஜனங்களிடத்திலிருந்து அதிகமான வரி கோரப்படுகிறது. ஆனால் உண்மை என்ன? அன்றைக்கு 47 கோடி ரூபாயாக இருந்த வரி இன்று 57 கோடி ரூபாயாக உயர்ந்துள்ளது. இந்த 10 கோடி ரூபாய் அதிக வரியில் இப்பொழுது சென்னை ராஜ்யத்தில் போலீசுக்கு செலவழிக்கப்படுவது 4 கோடி 18 லட்சம் ரூபாய். இது பிரிட்டிஷ் ஆட்சி நடத்திய காலத்தில் செலவழிக்கப்பட்டதை விட அதிகமானது. இந்த 10 கோடி ரூபாயும் ஜனங்களிடத்திலிருந்து அதிகப்படியாக வசூலிக்கப்படும் வருமானம். அதில் 4 கோடி ரூபாய் போலீசுக்கு செலவழிக்கப்படுகிறது. இதுவே இந்த கேஷமாபிவிருத்தி அரசாங்கத்தின் திட்டம் என்பது தெள்ளத் தெளிவாக, எடுத்துக்காட்டாக விளங்குகிறது. அதிகமாக வசூலிக்கப்படும் 40 சத விதிக் தொகையும் அதிகப்படியாக போலீசுக்கு செலவழிக்கப்படுகிறது என்ற இந்த புள்ளி விவரங்களை மட்டும் கணம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்களுக்கு எடுத்துக்காட்ட விரும்புகிறேன். அது ஒரு பக்கத்தில் இருக்கட்டும்.

“இன்னொரு பக்கத்தில் பார்க்கும்போது அன்றைக்கு அந்நிய ஆட்சி இருக்கும்போது என்ன சொல்லப்பட்டது? பிரிட்டிஷ் அரசாங்கம் ஜனங்களை அடக்கக்கூடிய அரசாங்கமாகவே உள்ளது. சயராஜ்யம் கிடைத்தால் நம்முடைய ஜனங்களை அடக்கவேண்டிய நிர்ப்பந்தம் ஏற்படாது. ஜனங்களுடைய நன்மைக்கு வேண்டிய திட்டங்களைக் கொண்டு வருவோம் என்று சொல்லப்பட்டது. ஆனால் நடைமுறையில் எங்கு கொண்டோபோய் விட்டிருக்கிறது என்பதை பார்க்கவேண்டும். நடைமுறையில் பார்க்கும்போது இந்த போலீஸ் இலாகா ஜனங்களுடைய பாதுகாப்புக்காக இருந்து வருகிறது என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. ஆனால் இன்றைக்கு நாட்டில் என்ன நடக்கிறது என்பதை தெள்ளத்தெளிவாக எடுத்துக்காட்டுகிறேன். நமக்கு நன்றாகத் தெரியும், ‘இன்றைக்கு போலீசார் யார் மீது நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுக்கிறார்கள்? யாருக்கு பாதுகாப்பு அளிக்கிறார்கள்?’ என்பது. அரசியல் கதைகளை மட்டும் நான் சொல்லவில்லை. சாதாரணமாக குற்றம் செய்து அதாவது திருட்டு குற்றம் செய்துவிட்டு சிறைக்கு அனுப்பப்படுகிறார்களே அவர்களுடைய குறிப்பிடுகிறேன். இதை சொல்லுவதால் சொத்தை திருடுகிறவர்களை நான் ஆதரிக்கிறேன் என்று நினைக்கக்கூடாது. அதிக சொத்துடையவர்களுக்கு பாதுகாப்பு அளிக்கப்படுகிறது. அதற்குத்தான் பிரதானமாக போலீஸ் இருந்துகொண்டு வருகிறது. இதை கவனிக்கும்போது சொத்துடைமைக்காரர்களிடமிருந்து இந்த மாகாணத்திற்கு மொத்த வருமானம் எவ்வளவு வசூலிக்கப்படுகிறது என்பதை பார்க்கவேண்டும். ஒட்டு மொத்தமாக பார்க்கும் போது பணக்காரர்களிடமிருந்து வருமான வரி மூலமாக ஐந்து கோடி ரூபாய் வசூலிக்கப்படுகிறது. அதாவது 3,600 ரூபாய்க்கு மேல் வருமானம் வரக்கூடியவர்களிடமிருந்து வசூலிக்கப்படும் ரூபாய் ஐந்து கோடி ரூபாய் ஆகும். கிட்டத்தட்ட நில வரியிலிருந்து ஏழு கோடி ரூபாய் வசூலிக்கப்படுகிறது. பாக்கி இருக்கக்கூடிய வாகன வரி முதலியவைகளிலிருந்து மூன்று கோடி ரூபாய்கள் வசூலிக்கப்படுகிறது. இவைகளைத் தவிர பாக்கி வரிகள் எல்லாம் அநேகமாக இந்த நாட்டில் இருக்கக்கூடிய மக்களின் தலையில் விழுகிறது. சாதாரணமாக விற்பனை வரி, மோட்டார் வரி, இவைகளை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் மோட்டார் வைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கக்கூடியவர்களிடமிருந்தும் பஸ், லாரி முதலியவைகளிலிருந்தும் அதிகமான வருமானம் கிடைக்கிறது. அதில் பெரும் பகுதி சாதாரணமாக பிரயாணிகளிடமிருந்து வசூலிக்கப்படுபவை. இந்தக் கணக்கை எடுத்துப் பார்த்தால் சாதாரணமாக

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வருமானமுள்ள ரூபாய் 300 அல்லது 400 வருமானம் வரக்கூடியவர்களுக்கு பாதுகாப்பு இல்லை. ஆனால் யாருக்கு உண்மையான பாதுகாப்பு? பெரிய முதலாளிகளுக்கும், பெரிய தொழிற்சாலைகளில் எந்த விதமான தகராறுகளும் வரக்கூடாது என்பதற்காகவந்தான் போலீஸ் பாதுகாப்பு கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. அதுதான் போலீசுக்கு பிரதானமான வேலையாக இருக்கிறது. நில வரி கொடுப்பவர்களை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் சின்னச் சின்ன கிறத்து, நில வரி கொடுப்பவர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். அதாவது ஒரு ஏக்கர், அரை ஏக்கர், நாலு ஏக்கர்கள், ஐந்து ஏக்கர்கள் வைத்திருப்பவர்களிடத்தில் தகராறு ஏற்படுவது கிடையாது. போலீஸால் பாதுகாக்கப்படும் பெரிய மிராசதாரர்கள் வரிப்பணமாக கொடுக்கக்கூடிய பணம் ஒரு கோடி ரூபாய்க்குக் கூட வராது. ஆகவே இதைஎல்லாம் சேர்த்து பார்த்தால் பெரிய பணக்காரர்கள் நிலச்சுவான்தார்கள் ஆகியவர்களிடத்திலிருந்து சர்க்காருக்குக் கிடைக்கக்கூடிய வரி கிட்டத்தட்ட ஐந்து கோடி ரூபாய் கூட இருக்காது. அதில் நாலு கோடி ரூபாய்க்கு மேல் பெரிய பணக்காரர்களுடைய பாதுகாப்பிற்காக உள்ள போலீஸிற்கு செலவுமிக்கப்படுகிறது. இதற்கு பெயர் என்ன? நல உரிமை ஆட்சி. ஏன் இப்படிப்பட்ட நிலைமை ஏற்படுகிறது?

“இன்று இந்த போலீஸ் இலாகா நம் நாட்டின் சாதாரண மக்களுடைய ஜீவாதார உரிமையை எந்த அளவில் பாதுகாத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறது? அரசியல் சட்டத்தில் மக்களுக்கு ஜீவாதார உரிமை அளிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்று பிரமாதமாக சொல்லுகிறார்கள். பிரிட்டிஷ் சர்க்கார் இருந்த காலத்தில் இருந்தது போன்று அல்ல. பிரஜா உரிமையை கொடுத்திருக்கிறோம். அதுவும் அரசியல் சட்டப்படி வாக்குறுதி கொடுத்திருக்கிறோம் என்கிறார்கள். வாக்குறுதி கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருப்பது வாஸ்தவம்தான். அந்த வாக்குறுதிகளை நடைமுறையில் பார்க்கிறோமா என்பதுதான் கேள்வி. சாதாரணமாக கூட்டம் போடவேண்டும் என்றும் அங்கே இருக்கக்கூடிய போலீஸ் உத்தியோகஸ்தருடைய தயவைக் கொண்டுதான் இன்றைக்கு ஒரு இடத்தில் கூட்டம் போட முடியும். பிரிட்டிஷ் ஆட்சி இருந்த காலத்தில் சாதாரணமாக போலீஸ் கூட்டம் இருக்கும் இடங்களில் சப்-இன்ஸ்பெக்டரின் தயவின் கீழ் கூட்டம் போடவேண்டிய நிலைமை இருந்தது. ஆனால் இப்பொழுது எப்படி இருக்கிறது? உதாரணமாக எங்கள் மாகாண கமிட்டியின் காரியதரிசி தோழர் எம். ஆர். வெங்கட்டராமன் அவர்கள்—எல்லா விஷயமும் தெரிந்தவர் அவர், வக்கீல் கூட—அவர் சில மாதங்களுக்கு முன்பு பரமக்குடியில் கூட்டம் போடவேண்டும் என்று சொன்னவுடன் அவருக்கு டிப்டி சூப்பரெண்டண்டினிடமிருந்து ஒரு உத்தரவு வந்தது. அந்த உத்தரவுப்படி என்ன சொல்லப்படுகிறது?

‘A notice comes from the District Superintendent of Police to the effect that he (the concerned individual) is directed not to speak about the public or any political party. There is also another clause, which says: “Failure to comply with this order will entail prosecution.”’

“அதாவது பொது ஜனங்களின் கூட்டத்தில் அரசியல் கட்சிகள்பற்றி பேசக்கூடாது என்று அந்த உத்தரவு வருகிறது. அதற்கு கீழ்ப்படியா விட்டால் பேசுபவர்மேல் கேஸ் தொடரப்படும் என்றும் அந்த உத்தரவில் கூறப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. தோழர் வெங்கட்டராமன் பற்றி எல்லோருக்கும் தெரியும். சாதாரண விவசாயிகளிடத்தில் அவர் எப்படி நடந்து கொள்ளுவார் என்பதை நாம் எல்லோரும் அறிவோம். ஆனால் தோழர் எம். ஆர். வெங்கட்டராமன் கீழ்ப்படிந்தாரா என்றால் இல்லை. அவர் கூட்டம் போட்டார். பேசினார். இந்த மாதிரியான உத்தரவு சட்டபூர்வமாக செல்லாது என்பது அவருக்குத் தெரியும். அப்படி கேஸ் வந்தால் பின்னால் பார்த்துக்கொள்ளலாம் என்று அவர் இருந்தார். அது வேறு விஷயம். இப்படிப்பட்ட முறையில் நடக்கிறது போலீஸ் இலாகா. அதே மாதிரி கோயம்புத்தூர் காளேஸ்வரர் மில் அருகில் ஒன்றும் பேசக்கூடாது என்று உத்தரவு போடுகிறார்கள். இதனுடைய அர்த்தம் என்ன? பிரஜா உரிமை எங்கே? பேச உரிமை இல்லையா? ஒவ்வொன்றுக்கும் ஹைக்கோர்ட்டுக்குப் போய் மனு போட முடியுமா? அப்படிப் போய் மனுபோடுவதாக இருந்தாலும் இப்பொழுது செலவு 20 ரூபாயாகிவிட்டது. இதற்கு முன்பு இரண்டு ரூபாய்தான் இருந்தது. இந்த முறையில் கூட்டம் போடுவது என்றால் எவ்வளவு செலவு. அதற்கு விளம்பரப்படுத்தவேண்டும். அவ்விதம்

[Sri P. Ramamurthi]

[19th March 1954]

விளம்பரப்படுத்துவது என்றால் அதற்கு பணம் வேண்டும். காங்கிரஸ் கட்சியாக இருந்தால் அதிக பணம் இருக்கும். ஜனங்களுக்கு தண்டோரா மூலமாக சொல்லி அனுப்பவேண்டும். அப்படி தண்டோரா போடுவது தப்பா? தண்டோரா போடுவதற்கும் அனுமதி இல்லை. அதற்கு அனுமதி கேட்டாலும் கிடைப்பதில்லை. இந்த நாட்டில் உள்ள நிலைமை இது.

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“ஆகவே நான் கேட்கிறேன் : பிரிட்டிஷ் ஆட்சி காலத்திலிருந்ததை காட்டிலும் இன்று பிரஜா உரிமையை எந்த அளவு நீங்கள் விஸ்தரித்திருக்கிறீர்கள்? நீங்கள் பிரஜா உரிமையை விஸ்தரித்திருக்கிறீர்களென்பதை எப்படி நிரூபிக்க முடியுமென்றுதான் நான் கேட்க ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். போலீஸ் இலாகாவுக்காக இன்றைக்கு இவ்வளவு தொகை செலவு செய்வதானது நம் நாட்டு மக்களின் பாதுகாப்புக்காகத்தான் என்று சர்க்கார் சொல்லும்போது ஜனங்களுடைய சாதாரண ஜீவாதார உரிமைகளாவது பாதுகாக்கப்படுகின்றனவா என்று பார்த்தால் அவைகள் பாதுகாக்கப்படுவதற்குப் பதிலாக மேலும் மேலும் தடுக்கக்கூடிய முறையில் போலீஸ் இலாகாவானது நடந்துகொண்டு வருகிறதென்று சொன்னால், இன்றைக்கு ‘பந்தோபஸ்து, பாதுகாப்பு’ என்று சொல்வதெல்லாம் ஒரு அர்த்தமற்ற விஷயம் என்றுதான் சொல்லவேண்டும்.

“என் இந்த நிலைமை? பெரிய நிலச்சுவாந்தாரமீது வழக்குத் தொடர்ந்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்று இதுவரை எங்கேயாவது கேள்விப்பட்டிருக்கிறோமா? பெரிய முதலாளிகள் மீது ஏதாவது கேஸ் போட்டு, அவர்களில் யாரையாவது ஜெயிலுக்கு அனுப்பியிருக்கிறார்களா? எத்தனை பேர்கள் அப்படி ஜெயிலுக்கு அனுப்பப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்களென்று கணக்கெடுத்துப் பார்த்தால் மோசடி போன்ற குற்றங்களுக்காக பேருக்கு யாராவது ஒன்றிரண்டு பேர்களின்மீது வழக்குத் தொடர்ந்திருப்பார்கள். அவ்வளவுதான்.

“இந்த நாட்டில் எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் சரி, விவசாயிகள் தங்களுடைய குறைகளை எடுத்துச்சொல்வதற்காக கூட்டம் போட்டாலும் சரி உடனே போலீஸ் வந்து, அவர்களை பயமுறுத்துவது நாளுக்கு நாள் சர்வ சாதாரணமாக நடந்து வருகிறது. எந்த ஒரு இடத்தில் விவசாயிகளானாலும் சரி, தொழிலாளிகளானாலும் சரி, ஒன்று சேர்ந்து, ஒரு கூட்டம் போட்டால், ‘அமைதிக்கு ஆபத்து வந்துவிட்டது’ என்று சொல்லி, ஜனங்களை அடக்கும்படியான ஒரு முறை இன்றைக்கு நாட்டில் அமுலில் இருந்து வருகிறது. ‘அமைதி-ஒழுங்கு’ என்ற பெயரால் இன்றைக்கு விவசாயிகளும், தொழிலாளிகளும் அடக்கப்படுகிறார்கள். அதுதான் இன்றைக்கு நடந்து வருகிறது.

“எனக்கு ஒரு விஷயம் இப்பொழுது ஞாபகத்திற்கு வருகிறது. அதாவது 1927-ம் வருஷத்தில் பண்டித நேரு எழுதிய ஒரு விஷயமானது இன்றைய நிலைமைக்கு முற்றிலும் பொருத்தமாக இருக்கிறது என்பதற்காகத்தான் நான் இதைச் சொல்லுகின்றேன். பண்டித நேரு 1927-ம் வருஷத்தில் சொன்னதாவது :—

‘The Government it is said must preserve law and order. What matters it, this results in the gravest disorder and in death and injury to the people? Every Indian knows the crimes that have been and are being committed in the name of law and order and yet there are some of us still who are obsessed by this notion. Law and order are the last refuge of the reactionary, of the tyrant and of him who has power and refuses to part with it. There can be no law and order till freedom comes, for as the French Philosopher Proudhon said, “Liberty is not the daughter but the mother of order”’.

“அதாவது, ‘சட்டம், அமைதி, ஒழுங்கு (Law and Order) இவைகளைப் பாதுகாப்பதற்காகத்தான் சர்க்கார் இருக்கிறது என்று மீண்டும் மீண்டும் இந்த நாட்டில் சொல்லப்படுகிறது. இதனால் நாட்டில் பலருக்கு கஷ்டம் நேர்ந்தாலென்ன? இறந்தாலென்ன? அதைப்பற்றி அரசாங்கத்திற்குக் கவலையில்லை; இந்த நாட்டில் “சட்டம் ஒழுங்கு” இவைகளின் போரால் எவ்வளவு அட்டேமியங்கள் நடைபெற்றிருக்கின்றன என்பது ஒவ்வொரு இந்தியனுக்கும் தெரியும். உண்மையில் பார்ப்போமானால், சட்டம் ஒழுங்கு என்று சொல்லப்படுவதெல்லாம் மிக மிகப் பிற்போக்கு வாதிகள் (reactionaries), கொடுங்கோலர்கள் (tyrants) கையில் அதிகாரத்தை

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வைத்துக்கொண்டு, அதிகாரத்தை விடமாட்டேன் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்களே, அந்தப் பிற்போக்காளர்களுக்கு சட்டமும் ஒழுங்கும் உறைவிட (refuge) மாக இருந்துவருகிறது, என்று பண்டித ஜவஹர்லால் நேரு அன்றைக்குக் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார். அது இன்றைக்கும் உண்மையாக இருந்து வருகிறது.

“சுயராஜ்யம் கிடைத்துவிட்ட பின்பு சாதாரண மக்கள், விவசாயிகள் தங்களுடைய வாழ்க்கைத் தரத்தை உயர்த்திக்கொள்ள போராடுவதற்கு முன்வந்தால், நிலச்சுவாந்தார்கள் கையிலிருக்கக்கூடிய அதிகாரத்தை உரிமைகளை விட்டுக்கொடுக்கமாட்டேன் என்று சொல்லக்கூடிய அந்தக் கொடுங்கோலர்கள் (tyrants) இருக்கிறார்களே, அவர்களுடைய உறைவிடமாக சட்டமும் ஒழுங்கும் இன்றைக்கும் இருந்து வருகிறது.

“நாங்கள் மெள்ள மெள்ள ஏதோ செய்யப்போகிறோம்” என்று சொல்லுவார்கள்.

“கவர்னருடைய பிரசங்கத்தில்

“The agrarian situation in the State was a source of continued anxiety to Government. He had said that the agrarian situation continued to cause alarm to Government.”

என்று சொல்லியிருக்கிறார். நாட்டில் இருக்கக்கூடிய விவசாயப் பிரச்னை மேலும் மேலும் கவலை தருவதாக இருக்கிறதென்று பேசினார்கள். கவலை தரக்கூடிய விஷயத்தை ஆலோசித்து, அதற்குப் பரிசாரம் தேடுவதற்கு ஏதாவது வழிவகை செய்தால்தானே இந்தப் பிரச்சனையைத் தீர்க்க முடியும்?

“ஸ்ரீமான் மாணிக்கவேலு நாயக்கர், நேற்றையதினம் ஒரு கேள்விக்குப் பதிலளிக்கின்ற நேரத்தில், ‘நிலத்தைப் பொறுத்த வரை முன்னோடி புள்ளி விவரங்கள் (pilot census) சேகரிப்பதற்கு உத்தரவாயிற்பு; எந்தெந்த கிராமங்களிலிருந்து புள்ளி விவரம் சேகரிப்பது ஆரம்பிக்கப்படவேண்டுமென்பது ஆலோசனையிலிருந்து வருகிறது. முதலில் அந்த ஒரு சில கிராமங்களில் புள்ளி விவரம் சேகரிக்கப்பட்டு முடிந்த பிறகு, மற்ற எல்லா இடங்களிலும் புள்ளி விவர சேகரிப்பு வேலை ஆரம்பிக்கப்படும்’ என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. புள்ளி விவரங்களெல்லாம் நிலச் சீர்திருத்தத்தைப்பற்றி ஆலோசனை செய்வதற்கு உதவிகரமாக இருக்கும் என்பதற்காகத்தான் சேகரிக்கப் போகிறார்கள். திட்டக் கமிஷன் (Planning Commission) நிலங்கள் சம்பந்தமாக புள்ளி விவரங்களை உடனே சேகரிக்கவேண்டுமென்று நான்கு மாதங்களுக்கு முன்பே அராங்கத்திற்கு யோசனை சொல்லியிருக்கிறது. ஆனால், ‘புள்ளி விவரங்கள் சேகரிக்கிறோம், புள்ளி விவரங்கள் சேகரிக்கிறோம்’ என்று சொல்லி காலம் கடத்தப்பட்டு வருகிறது. நிலச் சீர்திருத்தத்தைப்பற்றி ரொம்ப துரிதமாக நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லி ஆக்ராஸில் கூடிய அகில இந்திய காங்கிரஸ் கமிட்டித் கூட்டத்திலேயே இது சம்பந்தமாக தீர்மானம் நிறைவேற்றப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. எட்டு லட்சம் பேர்களுக்கு pilot census எடுப்பதற்குள் இந்த மந்திரி சபையினுடைய—என், இந்த சட்டசபையினுடைய ஆட்சிக்காலமே முடிந்தாய்விடும். அதற்குப் பிறகு வரக்கூடிய சர்க்கார் இந்தப் புள்ளி விவரங்களை ஏற்றுக் கொள்ளுவார்களா, ஏற்றுக்கொள்ள மாட்டார்களா என்பதும், எந்த சர்க்கார் வரப் போகிறார்கள் என்பதும் வேறு விஷயம்.

“ஆகவே, இந்த நிலைமையில் மெள்ள மெள்ள போகப் போகிறோம் என்று சொன்னால், நிலச் சீர்திருத்தம் உடனடியாக ஏற்படும் என்பதற்கு விவசாயிகளைப் பொறுத்தவரையில் என்ன உத்தரவாதம் இருக்கிறது?

“ஜாஸ்தி பேசினால், ‘நீங்களெல்லோரும் பலாத்காரவாதிகள்’ என்று சொல்லுவார்கள். பலாத்காரவாதிகள் என்று மீண்டும் மீண்டும் சொல்லப்படுகிறது. அவர்களுக்கு இது சம்பந்தமாக ஒன்றிரண்டு விஷயங்களை மட்டும் இன்றைக்கு ஞாபகப்படுத்த விரும்புகிறேன்.

“1942-ம் வருஷம், ஆகஸ்டு மாதம், 8-ந் தேதி காங்கிரஸ் காரியக் கமிட்டி தீர்மானம் நிறைவேற்றப் பட்டதே, அதற்கு முன்பு அவர்களுடைய

[Sri P. Ramamurthi]

[19th March 1954]

இயக்கத்தைப்பற்றி பேசக்கூடிய காலத்திலே, மகாத்மா காந்தி 'Two interviews recorded by Louis Fischer in his book "A week with Gandhi"'. என்ற புத்தகத்தில் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்;

"What would happen to a free India", I asked, "What is your programme for the improvement of the lot of the peasantry?" "The peasants would take the land," he replied, "We would not have to tell them to take it. They would take it." "Should the landlords be compensated?" I asked.

"No," he said, "that would be fiscally impossible." "You see," he smiled "our gratitude to our millionaire friends does not prevent us from saying such things. The village would become a self-governing unit living its own life."

'விவசாய சம்பந்தமாக சுதந்திர இந்தியாவிலே என்ன நடக்கப் போகிறது? நாட்டிலிருக்கக்கூடிய விவசாயிகளின் சேஷமத்தை அபிவிருத்தி செய்வதற்கு உங்களுடத்தில் என்ன திட்டம் இருக்கிறது?' என்று லூயி பிஷர் மகாத்மா காந்தியைப் பார்த்து கேட்டதற்கு, 'இந்த நாட்டிலுள்ள விவசாயிகள் நிலச் சொந்தக்காரர்களுடைய நிலத்தை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளுவார்கள்; நிலத்தை எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று விவசாய மக்களுக்கு நாம் சொல்லிக் கொடுக்க வேண்டியதில்லை; அவர்களாகவே எடுத்துக்கொண்டு விடுவார்கள்', என்று மகாத்மா காந்தி சொன்னார்.

"நிலச் சுவாந்தாரர்களுக்கு நஷ்ட ஈடு கொடுக்க வேண்டுமா?" என்று லூயி பிஷர் மறுபடியும் கேட்டார். 'நஷ்ட ஈடு கொடுக்க முடியாது; அது சாத்தியமில்லை', என்று மகாத்மா காந்தி 1942-ம் வருஷம் ஆகஸ்டு மாதத்தில் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்.

"இரண்டு நாட்களுக்குப் பிறகு லூயி பிஷர் மகாத்மா காந்தியைக் கண்டு பேசும்போது நடந்த சம்பாஷணையாவது:

'Another interview given two days later runs thus—

"Well," I asked, "how do you actually see your impending Civil Disobedience Movement? What shape will it take?"

'In the villages,' Gandhi explained, 'the peasants will stop paying taxes. They will make salt despite official prohibition. . . . Their next step will be to seize the land.'

'With violence?' I asked.

'There may be violence, but then again the landlord may co-operate',

'You are an optimist' I said.

'They might co-operate by feeling' Gandhi said,

Or I said, 'they might organize violent resistance?'

'There may be fifteen days of chaos,' Gandhi speculated, 'but I think we could soon bring that under control.' "

"நஷ்ட ஈடு கொடுக்காமலேயே விவசாயிகள் பலவந்தமாக நிலத்தை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளுவார்கள்', என்று மகாத்மா காந்தி சொன்னபோது, 'பலாத்தகாரமாகவா?' என்று லூயி பிஷர் குறுக்கிட்டு கேட்டார். 'பலாத்தகாரம் இருக்கத்தான் செய்யும்; ஆனால், அப்பொழுதும் நிலச்சுவாந்தாரர்கள் ஒத்துழைப்பார்கள்', என்றார். 'எப்படி ஒத்துழைப்பார்கள்?' என்றார் லூயி பிஷர். 'கிராமத்தை விட்டு ஓடுவதன் மூலமாக அவர்கள் ஒத்துழைப்பார்கள்', என்று மகாத்மா காந்தி பதில் சொன்னார்.

"நிலச் சுவாந்தாரர்கள் கிராமத்தை விட்டு ஓடாமலிருந்துகொண்டு எதிர்ப்பார்களல்லவா?', என்று லூயி பிஷர் கேட்டதற்கு, 'பதினைந்து அல்லது இருபது நாட்கள் வரை குழப்பம் இருக்கத்தான் செய்யும்; அதை நாம் சமாளித்து விட முடியும்,' என்று மகாத்மா காந்தி 1942-ம் வருஷத்தில் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்.

"இந்த விவரங்களெல்லாம் அகில இந்திய காங்கிரஸ் காரியதரிசி எஸ். என். அகர்வால் இவ்வாண்டில் வெளியிட்ட புத்தகத்தில் உள்ளது. இது தான் நிலைமை.

19th March 1954] [Sri P. Ramamurthi]

“ எட்டு வருஷத்திற்குப் பிறகு இந்த பலாத்காரப் பூச்சாண்டி மீண்டும் மீண்டும் காடப்படுகிறது. நிலப் பிரச்சனையை தீர்ப்பதற்கு இன்றைக்கு வழி செய்யாமல், ‘ பலாத்காரத்தை உபயோகப்படுத்துகிறார்கள் ? ’ என்று கம்ப்யூனிஸ்டுக் கட்சிக்கு பலாத்காரத்தில் நம்பிக்கை பேசப்படுகிறது. ‘ கம்ப்யூனிஸ்டுக் கட்சிக்கு பலாத்காரத்திலே நம்பிக்கை இருக்கிறதென்று எங்களுக்குத் தெரியும். ’ என்று பேசுகிறார்களே, அதை இன்றைக்குத் தெளிவுபடுத்துவதற்கு முன்னால், ‘ காங்கிரசுக்கு - அஹிம்ஸையில் நம்பிக்கை இருந்தது ’, என்று உறுதியாகச் சொல்ல முடியுமா? என்று நான் கேட்க ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். கம்ப்யூனிஸ்டுகளுக்கு பலாத்காரத்தில் தான் நம்பிக்கையிருக்கிறதென்று காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் சொல்லிக்கொண்டிருக்கிற இதே சமயத்தில், ‘ காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் அஹிம்ஸையை ஒரு கொள்கை என்ற முறையில் ஏற்றுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் ’ என்று உறுதியாகச் சொல்ல முடியுமா என்று நான் கேட்க ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். நடைமுறையில் இது தந்திரமாக இருக்க வேண்டுமென்பதற்காக அதை அவர்கள் ஏற்றுக்கொண்டிருக்கலாம். ஆனால், ஒரு தர்மம், அடிப்படையான தர்மம், என்ற முறையிலே என்றைக்காவது காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் ஏற்றுக் கொண்டதுண்டா ?

“ கனம் ஸ்ரீ வி. சுப்ரமணியம் அவர்களுக்கு காங்கிரஸ் சரித்திரத்தைச் சற்று விளக்க விரும்புகிறேன். 1934-வது வருஷத்திலே பூனாவில் நடந்த அகில இந்திய காங்கிரஸ் கமிட்டிக் கூட்டத்திலே மகாத்மா காந்தி காங்கிரஸ் திட்டத்தின் (Congress Constitution) முதலாவது விதியை மாற்றவேண்டுமென்று திருத்தம் கொண்டு வந்தார். அதாவது, ‘ சமாதானமான, நியாயமான முறையில் பூரண சுதந்திரமடைவது என்று காங்கிரஸின் முதலாவது விதியில் சொல்லப்பட்டிருப்பதை, சத்தியமும் சாத்வீகமுமான வழியில் பூரண சுதந்திர மடைவது ’ என்று மாற்ற வேண்டுமென்று திருத்தம் கொண்டு வந்தபோது, அதை ஏற்றுக் கொள்ள முடியாதென்று அகில இந்திய காங்கிரஸ் கமிட்டி தீர்மானித்தது. தீர்மானித்த பிறகு ‘ நாலா அங்கத்தினராகக்கூட நான் காங்கிரஸில் இருக்க முடியாது ’, என்று சொல்லி மகாத்மா காந்தி காங்கிரஸ் லிருந்து விலகினார் என்பதை நாம் மறந்துவிடக்கூடாது.

“ அன்றைக்கு அகில இந்திய காங்கிரஸ் கமிட்டி மகாத்மா காந்தி கொண்டு வந்த திருத்தத்தை ஏற்க மறுத்ததினாலேயே காங்கிரஸ்காரர்களெல்லோருக்கும் பலாத்காரத்தில் நம்பிக்கை இருக்கிறதென்று அர்த்தமில்லை. அது அல்ல விஷயம். நடை முறையில் எது சாத்தியம் என்று தான் அவர்கள் அன்றைக்குக் கருதினார்கள். அதே போல், காந்திஜி ‘ சமரசம் ’ பண்ணுவதற்குத் தயங்கவில்லை என்பதற்குப் பல அத்தாட்சிகளைக் கொடுக்கமுடியும்.

“ காந்திஜியைப் பற்றி பண்டித நேரு என்ன சொல்லியிருக்கிறார் ?

“ Gandhiji did not even like the use of the police as an armed force for the suppression of riots and he expressed his distress at it. ”

“ கிளர்ச்சிகளை அடக்குவதற்கு அரசாங்கம் போலீசை உபயோகப்படுத்துவதைக் கூட ஒரு பெரிய பாலத்காரமாக காந்திஜி கருதினார் ; அதை அன்றைக்கு விரும்பவில்லை ; இருந்தாலும்கூட, காங்கிரஸ் கவர்ன்மென்ட் செய்கிறது, ஆகவே பரவாயில்லை யென்று விட்டு வைத்திருந்தார் என்ற முறையில் காந்திஜியைப்பற்றி நேரு சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்.

“ மேலும், அவர் சொல்லும்போது,

“ In the conflict between that principle of non-violence which had become his very life-blood and meaning of existence, and India's freedom which was a dominating and consuming passion for him, the scales inclined towards the latter, ”

1941-வது வருஷத்தில் காங்கிரஸ் காரியக் கமிட்டிக்கும் காந்திஜிக்கும் அகிம்சை சம்பந்தமாக மிகப் பெரிய கொள்கை மாறுபாடு ஏற்பட்டது ; சர்ச்சை ஏற்பட்டது ; ‘ அகிம்சைக் கொள்கை முக்கியமா ? இந்தியாவின் சுதந்திரம் முக்கியமா ? ’ என்ற பிரச்சனை வந்தபோது, முதல் முதல் சுதந்திரத்தைத்தான் காந்திஜி தேர்ந்தெடுத்தார். அது சம்பந்தமாக சமரசம் செய்துகொள்ளுவதற்கு அவர் தயங்கவில்லை என்று ஜவஹர்லால் நேரு கூறியிருக்கிறார்.

[Sri P. Ramamurthi] [19th March 1954]

“அதே போல், நாங்கள் சம்பந்தப்பட்ட மட்டில், பலாத்காரத்தில் நம்பிக்கையா, அஹிம்சையில் நம்பிக்கையா என்பதல்ல இன்றைக்கு பிரச்சனை. இரண்டிலும் நம்பிக்கை உண்டு என்று சொல்லவில்லை; ஜனங்களுக்கு உரிமைகள் இன்றைக்கு வழங்கப்பட்டு, ஜனங்கள் முன்னேறுவதற்கான உரிமைகள் கிடைக்குமானால், அவர்களுடைய உரிமைகளை உபயோகித்துக்கொள்ள இன்றைக்கு அவர்களுக்கு சந்தர்ப்பம் கொடுக்கப்படுமானால், ஜனங்களே பலாத்கார முறையில் போகாமல், முன்னேறுவார்கள். அவர்கள் பலாத்கார முறையில் போகாமலிருக்கக்கூடிய நிலைமையை அரசாங்கம் உண்டாக்குமானால், நிச்சயமாக கம்யூனிஸ்டுகள் மட்டுமல்ல, இந்த நாட்டில் யாரும் பலாத்காரத்தைப் பின்பற்றமாட்டார்கள். யாரும் இன்றைக்கு காட்டு மிராண்டிகள் அல்ல; பயங்கரவாதிகள் அல்ல; எதற்காக இன்றைக்கு ஒரு பலாத்கார வழியைத் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கவேண்டும்? வேறு வழியில்லை என்று ஏற்படுமானால்—தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் நடந்ததைப் போல்—ஜனங்களுக்கு எந்த விதமான பிரஜா உரிமையும் இல்லாத வகையில் தடுத்திருக்கும்படியான ஒரு நிலைமை ஏற்படுமானால், நாங்கள் சொல்லாமலேயே ஜனங்கள் பலாத்காரப் பாதையில் போவார்கள். அதை யாராலும் தடுக்க முடியாது. அப்படி வேறு வழியில்லாமல் ஜனங்கள் பலாத்காரத்தில் இறங்கினால், அந்த பலாத்காரத்தைக் கம்யூனிஸ்டுக் கட்சி தடுக்காது; அவ்வித பலாத்காரத்தை கண்டிக்கவும் செய்யாது. 1942-வது வருஷத்தில் காங்கிரசார் நடத்திய இயக்கத்தில், பலாத்காரத்தில் இறங்கிய காலத்தில் காந்திஜி அதைத் தடுக்கவில்லையே! கண்டிக்கவும் இல்லையே! ஜவஹர்லால் நேருவும் கண்டிக்கவில்லையே! கண்டிப்பதற்குப் பதிலாக அவர்கள் பெருமைப்பட்டார்கள்! அதுபோலவே தான் ஜனங்கள் வேறு வழியில்லாமல், பலாத்காரத்தில் இறங்குவார்களேயானால், அதை நாங்களும் போற்றத் தான் செய்வோம். ஆகவே, பலாத்காரம் ஏற்படுகிறதா இல்லையா என்பதைப் பற்றிய பொறுப்பு அரசாங்கத்தைத்தான் சேர்ந்தது. ஆட்சியில் இருக்கிறார்களே, அவர்களுடைய பொறுப்பு. ‘நீங்கள் இன்றைக்கு எந்த வழியை விரும்புகிறீர்கள்?’ என்று கேட்கப்படும் கேள்விக்கு அரசாங்கம் தான் பதில் சொல்லிக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். ஜனங்களைப் பாதுகாக்கப் போகிறோம், என்று சொல்லி, ஜனங்களிடத்திலிருந்து வரிப் பணத்தை வசூல் செய்து, ஏழை விவசாய மக்களை, தொழிலாளி மக்களை தசைக்குவதற்கு ஒரு மிகப் பெரிய பலாத்கார இயந்திரத்தை சிருஷ்டித்து, பலாத்காரத்தைக் கொண்டு மக்களை அடக்கப்பார்க்கிறார்களே, அந்த வழியை விட்டொழித்து, ஜனங்களுக்கு மேலும் மேலும் உரிமை வழங்கக்கூடிய முறையிலே நடக்கப்போகிறார்களா இல்லையா என்பது ஆட்சியிலிருக்கக்கூடிய உங்களுக்கு இருக்கக்கூடிய சோதனையாகும். பலாத்காரவாதிகளா? அகிம்சைவாதிகளா? என்ற கேள்வியை எங்களைப் பார்த்துக் கேட்பதில் அர்த்தம் கிடையாது. அந்தக் கேள்வியை உங்களைப் பார்த்தே கேட்டுக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். அசாங்கத்தில் இருக்கக்கூடியவர்கள் தான் அந்தக் கேள்விக்குப் பதில் கூறியாகவேண்டுமே தவிர, நாங்கள் அல்ல என்பதை நான் இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் தெளிவுபடுத்த விரும்புகிறேன்.

“கடைசியாக, இன்று இருக்கக்கூடிய நிலைமையிலே அரசாங்கத்தை நடத்திச் செல்லும் விதமானது கேஷமாபிவிருத்தி சர்க்கார் என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்வதற்கு அழகல்ல. கேஷமாபிவிருத்தி அரசாங்கம் என்ற பதத்திற்கே இழிவு ஏற்படுகின்ற வகையில் காரியங்களை நடத்திக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். ‘போலீஸ் ராஜ்யம்’ என்ற முறையிலேதான் இன்றைக்கு இந்த அரசாங்கம் நடந்து வருகிறதேயொழிய, கேஷமாபிவிருத்தி ராஜ்யம் (Welfare State) என்ற முறையில் நடைபெறவில்லையென்பதை சர்க்காரின் புள்ளி விவரங்களே நிரூபிக்கின்றன. இதிலிருந்து இந்த சர்க்கார் மாறுமா என்பதே கேள்வி.”

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—“The House will now adjourn and meet again at 3 p.m.”

The House then adjourned.

19th March 1954]

(After lunch—3 p.m.)

IV.—GOVERNMENT MOTION.

MOTION UNDER RULE 22 (3) OF THE ASSEMBLY RULES *re*
CHANGE IN THE ORDER OF VOTING ON DEMANDS.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Sir, before I proceed to reply to the debate, I would like to make a motion that Demand XXIII—Labour may be taken up as soon as Demand XVII—Public Health is finished.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The Hon. Minister can move the motion ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Sir, I move—

‘ That Demand XXIII—Labour including Factories be taken as soon as Demand XVII—Public Health is over.’ ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I hope there would not be any objection to this. The question is—

‘ That Demand XXIII—Labour including Factories be taken as soon as Demand XVII—Public Health is over.’ ”

The motion was put and carried.

III.—VOTING ON DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR THE YEAR
1954-55—*cont.*

(1) DEMAND XIV—POLICE—*cont.*

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I was listening to the Debate, I was hoping that I would be able to get off with a short reply, but the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition has intervened and made the proceedings very lively. Therefore, it has become necessary for me to reply, though not by making a very long speech, but at least by taking as much time as the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition took for his speech. He straightaway went into the figures with regard to the expenditure on police administration and showed how, after the attainment of Independence and after the attempt to establish what we call a Welfare State, the expenditure on police had increased from 2.98 crores to 7 crores. He has pointed out that there is an increase of expenditure of nearly Rs. 4 crores. Even though the Leader of the Opposition did not study law and practise the profession of law, I have observed him conducting cases before Tribunals and I can testify to this, that he is more than a lawyer, and he also put forward his case just like a lawyer, this morning. Sir, what is this increase due to? The Leader of the Opposition completely ignored that aspect of the matter altogether and asked ‘ How can there be such increased expenditure on police administration in a Welfare State?’ He said that even the British administration was spending only Rs. 2.98 crores and that we have increased the expenditure more than twofold. I may point out to him that the scales of pay of the Constabulary, which he wants to be raised

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 1 asked by Sri A. Appu at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 19th March 1954, page 557 supra.]

Serial number and name of the industrial concern to which State aid was granted.	Particulars of loan.	Date of grant of loan.	Outstanding as on 31st March 1953 (principal only).	Whether fulfilled the conditions of the grant or not.	Whether paid annual instalments on due dates or not.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			RS. A. P.			
1 Sri Metal Industries, Limited, Shoranur.	First loan of Rs. 1,00,000. Second loan of Rs. 75,000.	First loan, 20th July 1948. Second loan, 13th July 1949.	92,049 8 0 72,732 0 0 1,61,781 8 0	Not fulfilled the conditions.	The company had repaid only the first instalment of both the loans. Other instalments have not been paid on due dates.	The assets of the company have been attached for the dues due to Government under Revenue Recovery Act. Meanwhile, the Government have received a scheme to restart the working of the factory from C. P. Karunakara Menon and three others and it is under consideration.
2 Sri Kumar Industries, Edathara, South Malabar.	Loan of Rs. 1,00,000.	23rd January 1950.	74,938 0 0	Fulfilled the conditions.	The company had repaid the first and second annual instalments on due dates. The third instalment was paid on 3rd March 1953 instead of on 1st February 1953. The company had asked for an extension of time for the repayment of fourth instalment, namely, from 1st February 1954 to 1st March 1954.	Penal interest at the rate of 7½ per cent per annum amounting to Rs. 70-13-0 was collected from the company for the late payment.
3 Sri Techno Chemicals, Limited, Kozhikode.	Loan of Rs. 1,00,000.	1st May 1950.	90,489 8 0	Do.	The company was repaying the annual instalments regularly on the due dates.	Nil.

19th March 1954]

[19th March 1954]

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 2 asked by Sri N. K. Palanisamy at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 19th March 1954, page 557 supra.]

Designation.	Scale of pay.	Number of posts.
(1)	(2)	(3)
<i>Nationalization Office of the Transport Commissioner.</i>		
Gazetted—		
	Rs.	
Assistant Transport Commissioner	1,000—50—1,250	1
Assistant Secretary	250—25/2—350 plus a special pay of Rs. 50 per mensem.	1
Labour Welfare Officer	250—50/2—500	1
Non-Gazetted—		
Superintendent	250—10—300	1
Superintendent	190—10—240	1
Superintendent	140—5—190	1
Upper division clerks	80—3—95—110	5
Lower division clerks	45—3—60—2—90	6
Telephone operator	45—3—60—2—90	1
Steno-typist	45—3—60—2—90 plus a special pay of Rs. 35 per mensem.	1
Typists	45—3—60—2—90 plus a special pay of Rs. 10 per mensem.	2
Attender	24—1—32—1—35	1
Peons	18—1—25	5
<i>Central Accounts Organization.</i>		
Gazetted—		
Accounts Officer	300—50/2—600 plus a special pay of Rs. 100 per mensem.	1
Deputy Accounts Officer	240—40/2—400	1
Non-Gazetted—		
S.A.S. Superintendent (Accountant-General's Office).	200—15—380—E.B.—20—500	1
Superintendents	140—5—100	2
Divisional Accountant (S.A.S. of the Local Fund Department).	150—10—300	1
Accountant	140—5—190	1
Upper division clerks (Accountant-General's Office).	80—5—120—8—200—10/2—220.	2
Upper division clerks	80—3—95—5—110	3
Upper division clerks	80—3—95—5—110	1
Lower division clerks	45—3—60—2—90	7
Stock verifier	14—5—190	1
Cash keeper	80—3—95—5—110 plus a special pay of Rs. 15 per mensem.	1
Lower division clerks	45—3—60—2—90	26
Peons	18—1—25	7
<i>Engineering Branch.</i>		
Gazetted—		
Mechanical Engineer	500—50/2—750	1
Non-Gazetted—		
Supervisor	100—5—150—10—250	1
Upper division clerks	80—3—95—5—110	2
Lower division clerks	45—3—60—2—90	1
Draftsman	100 fixed pay	1
Assistant Store-keeper	80—3—95—5—110	1
Peons	18—1—25	3

19th March 1954]

Number
of
posts.
(3)

Designation.

Scale of pay.

(1)

(2)

Government Bus Service.

RS.

Gazetted—

Traffic Superintendents		260—30/2—380—40/2—500	2
Assistant Engineers		260—30/2—380—40/2—500	2
Stores Officer		200—30/2—350	1
Medical Officer (full time)		150—25/2—400 plus Rs. 50 per mensem Compensatory allowance plus Madras House Allowance admissible.	1

Non-Gazetted—

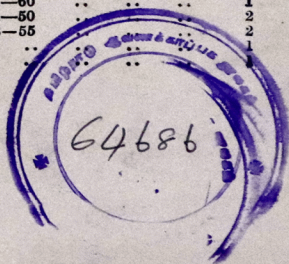
Traffic Managers		175—10—225—E.B.—10—275	4
Motor Vehicles Inspector		175—10—225—E.B.—10—275	1
Traffic Inspectors		100—5—150	4
Accident Inspectors		80—4—120	2
Superintendent		190—10—240	1
Superintendents		140—5—190	3
Upper division clerks		80—3—95—5—110	5
Lower division clerks		45—3—60—2—90	25
Examiners		45—3—60—2—90	4
Telephone clerk		45—3—60—2—90	1
Steno-typist		45—3—60—2—90 plus a special pay of Rs. 35 per mensem	1
Typists		45—3—60—2—90 plus a special pay of Rs. 10 per mensem	1
Cash-keepers		80—3—95—5—110	12
Shroffs		40—2—50—1—65	24
Attenders		24—1—32—1—35	12
Peons		18—1—25	18
Store-keeper		140—5—190	1
Store-keeper		120—5—180	1
Assistant Store-keepers		80—125	3
Compounder		45—2—55—1—75	1
Driving Instructors		80—4—120	2
Drivers		40—2—50—E.B.—1—60	822
Conductors		30—2—40—E.B.—2—50	780
Time-keepers		35—2—45—E.B.—2—55	125
Checking Inspectors		35—2—45—E.B.—2—55	127
Stand Cleaners		20—1—25	54
General Foremen		150—10—250	3
Foremen, I Grade		100—5—150	10
Foremen, II Grade		90—5—140	5
Mechanics, I Grade		75—2—100	17
Mechanics, II Grade		50—2—75	19
Electrical Foremen		100—5—150	3
Electricians, I Grade		50—2—75	14
Electricians, II Grade		40—1—50	16
Fitters, I Grade		40—1—50	56
Fitters, II Grade		30—1—40	75
Bench Fitter, I Grade		50—5—75	1
Bench Fitter, II Grade		40—1—50	2
Blacksmith Maistry		50—5—75	1
Blacksmiths		40—3—55	7
Hammermen		25—1—30	11
Lubricating Inspectors		40—1—50	2
Lubricating Assistants		16—1—25	24
Cleaners		20—1—25	165
Carpentry Maistry		50—5—75	1
Carpenters, Grade I		40—3—55	7
Carpenters, Grade II		30—1—35	6
Painter Maistry		50—5—75	1
Spray Painter		45—3—60—2—80	1
Painters		40—3—55	4
Painter Assistants		20—1—30	4
Tyremen, Grade I		40—3—55	3
Tyremen, Grade II		30—1—35	16
Liners, Grade I		40—3—55	1

[19th March 1954]

Designation.	Scale of pay.	Number of posts.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Government Bus Service—cont.		
	rs.	
Non-Gazetted—cont.		
Liners, Grade II	30—1—40	5
Parking Controllers	50—5—75	2
Petrol Pump Operators	25—1—35	5
Tinker Maistry	50—5—75	1
Tinkers	40—3—55	8
Tinker assistants	20—1—25	9
Turners, Grade I	40—1—50	2
Turners, Grade II	30—1—40	2
Welders, Grade I	50—5—75	1
Welders, Grade II	40—1—50	1
Watch and Ward Inspector	55	1
Watchman	18—1—25	17
Head Constable		1
Constables		6
Apprentice cleaners	For the first six months As. 8 per diem or Rs. 13 per mensem all inclusive. For the next six months As. 12 per diem or Rs. 19-8-0 per mensem all inclusive.	24
Male Nursing Orderly	19—1—25	1
Government Transport Central Workshop.		
I. Workshop Section.		
Gazetted—		
Workshop Engineer	260—30/2—380—40/2—500.	1
Non-Gazetted—		
Workshop Superintendent	257—10—350	1
Superintendent	190—10—240	1
Upper division clerks including Junior Accountant	80—3—95—5—110	6
Lower division clerks	45—3—60—2—90	5
Attenders	24—1—32—1—35	4
Peons	18—1—25	4
Electrical Foreman	100—5—150	1
Maistries	80—4—100	2
Foremen	70—5—100	5
Mechanics	82	3
Senior Fitters	50—2—60	7
Junior Fitters	40—1—50	8
Fitter Coolies	20—1—25	14
Electricians	40—1—50	2
Carpenters	30—1—40	6
Spray Painters	45—3—60—2—80	2
Painter Maistries	40—1—50	3
Letter Painters	40—1—50	2
Assistant Liners	40—1—50	2
Tinkers	30—1—40	2
Blacksmiths	40—1—50	2
Hammermen	25—1—30	2
Turner	50—2—60	1
Batteryman	40—1—50	1
Welder	50—2—60	1
Drivers	40—1—50	3
Timekeeper	35—2—65 or lower division clerk's pay.	1
Cleaners (Special)	20—1—25	12
Cleaners (Ordinary)	15—1—20	10
Watchmen	18—1—25	7
Typist	45—3—60—2—90 plus a special pay of Rs. 10 per mensem.	1

19th March 1954]

Designation.	Scale of pay.	Number of posts.
(1)	(2)	(3)
<i>Government Transport Central Workshop—cont.</i>		
I. Workshop Section—cont.		
	RS.	
Mechanical draftsman	70—2—90—3—120	1
Apprentice cleaners	For the first six months annas eight per diem or Rs. 13 per mensem all inclusive. For the next six months As. 12 per diem or Rs. 19-8-0 per mensem all inclusive.	12
II. Coach Building Section.		
Gazetted—		
Works Manager	500—50/2—850	1
Non-Gazetted—		
Superintendent	140—5—190	1
Head clerk	80—125	1
Upper division clerk	80—110	1
Store-keeper	100—5—150	1
Accountant	80—3—95—5—110	1
Upper division clerk	80—3—95—5—110	1
Do.	80—3—95—5—110 (for Transport Commissioner's office).	1
Lower division clerks	45—90	2
Do.	45—90 (attached to Accounts section).	1
Typist	45—90 (plus a special pay of Rs. 10 per mensem).	1
Peons	18—1—25	4
Drivers	40—1—50	2
Cleaners	15—1—20	2
Watchmen	18—1—25	13
Scavenger	Market rates	2
Sweepers	Do.	2
Technical Assistant	170—10—200	1
Chief Foreman	150—10—250	1
Foreman	100—5—150	9
Maistries	80—4—100	4
Senior carpenters	50—1—80	25
Carpenters	40—3—55	45
Tinkers	40—3—55	25
Assistant tinkers	30—1—40	25
Blacksmiths	40—1—50	10
Do.	30—1—40	15
Hammermen	25—1—30	25
Welders	50—2—60	5
Painters	40—1—50	5
Assistant painters	30—1—40	5
Scrubbers	20—1—30	5
Helpers	20—1—30	45
Cutter	50—1—60	1
Tailors	40—1—50	2
Liners	40—3—55	2
Mustor roll clerk	35	1
Time-keeper	35	1



APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 1 asked by Sri A. Appu at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 19th March 1954, page 557 supra.]

Serial number and name of the industrial concern to which State aid was granted.	Particulars of loan.	Date of grant of loan.	Outstanding as on 31st March 1953 (principal only).	Whether fulfilled the conditions of the grant or not.	Whether paid annual instalments on due dates or not.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			RS. A. P.			
1 Sri Metal Industries, Limited, Shoranur.	First loan of Rs. 1,00,000. Second loan of Rs. 75,000.	First loan, 20th July 1948. Second loan, 13th July 1949.	92,049 8 0 72,732 0 0 1,61,781 8 0	Not fulfilled the conditions.	The company had repaid only the first instalment of both the loans. Other instalments have not been paid on due dates.	The assets of the company have been attached for the dues due to Government under Revenue Recovery Act. Meanwhile, the Government have received a scheme to restart the working of the factory from C. P. Karunakara Menon and three others and it is under consideration.
2 Sri Kumar Industries, Edathara, South Malabar.	Loan of Rs. 1,00,000.	23rd January 1950.	74,938 0 0	Fulfilled the conditions.	The company had repaid the first and second annual instalments on due dates. The third instalment was paid on 3rd March 1953 instead of on 1st February 1953. The company had asked for an extension of time for the repayment of fourth instalment, namely, from 1st February 1954 to 1st March 1954.	Penal interest at the rate of 7½ per cent per annum amounting to Rs. 70-13-0 was collected from the company for the late payment.
3 Sri Techno Chemicals, Limited, Kozhikode.	Loan of Rs. 1,00,000.	1st May 1950.	90,489 8 0	Do.	The company was repaying the annual instalments regularly on the due dates.	Nil.

19th March 1954]

[19th March 1954]

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 2 asked by Sri N. K. Palanisamy at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 19th March 1954, page 557 supra.]

Designation.	Scale of pay.	Number of posts.
(1)	(2)	(3)
<i>Nationalization Office of the Transport Commissioner.</i>		
Gazetted—		
	Rs.	
Assistant Transport Commissioner	1,000—50—1,250	1
Assistant Secretary	250—25/2—350 plus a special pay of Rs. 50 per mensem.	1
Labour Welfare Officer	250—50/2—500	1
Non-Gazetted—		
Superintendent	250—10—300	1
Superintendent	190—10—240	1
Superintendent	140—5—190	1
Upper division clerks	80—3—95—110	5
Lower division clerks	45—3—60—2—90	6
Telephone operator	45—3—60—2—90	1
Steno-typist	45—3—60—2—90 plus a special pay of Rs. 35 per mensem.	1
Typists	45—3—60—2—90 plus a special pay of Rs. 10 per mensem.	2
Attender	24—1—32—1—35	1
Peons	18—1—25	5
<i>Central Accounts Organization.</i>		
Gazetted—		
Accounts Officer	300—50/2—600 plus a special pay of Rs. 100 per mensem.	1
Deputy Accounts Officer	240—40/2—400	1
Non-Gazetted—		
S.A.S. Superintendent (Accountant-General's Office)	200—15—380—E.B.—20—500	1
Superintendents	140—5—100	2
Divisional Accountant (S.A.S. of the Local Fund Department)	150—10—300	1
Accountant	140—5—190	1
Upper division clerks (Accountant-General's Office)	80—5—120—8—200—10/2—220	2
Upper division clerks	80—3—95—5—110	3
Upper division clerks	80—3—95—5—110	1
Lower division clerks	45—3—60—2—90	7
Stock verifier	14—5—190	1
Cash keeper	80—3—95—5—110 plus a special pay of Rs. 15 per mensem.	1
Lower division clerks	45—3—60—2—90	26
Peons	18—1—25	7
<i>Engineering Branch.</i>		
Gazetted—		
Mechanical Engineer	500—50/2—750	1
Non-Gazetted—		
Supervisor	100—5—150—10—250	1
Upper division clerks	80—3—95—5—110	2
Lower division clerks	45—3—60—2—90	1
Draftsman	100 fixed pay	1
Assistant Store-keeper	80—3—95—5—110	1
Peons	18—1—25	3

19th March 1954]

Number
of
posts.
(3)

Designation.

Scale of pay.

(1)

(2)

Government Bus Service.

RS.

Gazetted—

Traffic Superintendents	260—30/2—380—40/2—500 ..	2
Assistant Engineers	260—30/2—380—40/2—500 ..	2
Stores Officer	200—30/2—350 ..	1
Medical Officer (full time)	150—25/2—400 plus Rs. 50 per mensem Compensatory allowance plus Madras House Allowance admissible.	1

Non-Gazetted—

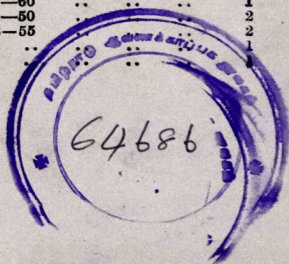
Traffic Managers	175—10—225—E.B.—10—275 ..	4
Motor Vehicles Inspector	175—10—225—E.B.—10—275 ..	1
Traffic Inspectors	100—5—150 ..	4
Accident Inspectors	80—4—120 ..	2
Superintendent	190—10—240 ..	1
Superintendents	140—5—190 ..	3
Upper division clerks	80—3—95—5—110 ..	5
Lower division clerks	45—3—60—2—90 ..	25
Examiners	45—3—60—2—90 ..	4
Telephone clerk	45—3—60—2—90 ..	1
Steno-typist	45—3—60—2—90 plus a special pay of Rs. 35 per mensem ..	1
Typists	45—3—60—2—90 plus a special pay of Rs. 10 per mensem ..	1
Cash-keepers	80—3—95—5—110 ..	12
Shroffs	40—2—50—1—65 ..	24
Attenders	24—1—32—1—35 ..	12
Peons	18—1—25 ..	18
Store-keeper	140—5—190 ..	1
Store-keeper	120—5—180 ..	1
Assistant Store-keepers	80—125 ..	3
Compounder	45—2—55—1—75 ..	1
Driving Instructors	80—4—120 ..	2
Drivers	40—2—50—E.B.—1—60 ..	822
Conductors	30—2—40—E.B.—2—50 ..	780
Time-keepers	35—2—45—E.B.—2—55 ..	125
Checking Inspectors	35—2—45—E.B.—2—55 ..	127
Stand Cleaners	20—1—25 ..	54
General Foremen	150—10—250 ..	3
Foremen, I Grade	100—5—150 ..	10
Foremen, II Grade	90—5—140 ..	5
Mechanics, I Grade	75—2—100 ..	17
Mechanics, II Grade	50—2—75 ..	19
Electrical Foremen	100—5—150 ..	3
Electricians, I Grade	50—2—75 ..	14
Electricians, II Grade	40—1—50 ..	16
Fitters, I Grade	40—1—50 ..	56
Fitters, II Grade	30—1—40 ..	75
Bench Fitter, I Grade	50—5—75 ..	1
Bench Fitter, II Grade	40—1—50 ..	2
Blacksmith Maistry	50—5—75 ..	1
Blacksmiths	40—3—55 ..	7
Hammermen	25—1—30 ..	11
Lubricating Inspectors	40—1—50 ..	2
Lubricating Assistants	16—1—25 ..	24
Cleaners	20—1—25 ..	165
Carpentry Maistry	50—5—75 ..	1
Carpenters, Grade I	40—3—55 ..	7
Carpenters, Grade II	30—1—35 ..	6
Painter Maistry	50—5—75 ..	1
Spray Painter	45—3—60—2—80 ..	1
Painters	40—3—55 ..	4
Painter Assistants	20—1—30 ..	4
Tyremen, Grade I	40—3—55 ..	3
Tyremen, Grade II	30—1—35 ..	16
Liners, Grade I	40—3—55 ..	1

[19th March 1954]

Designation.	Scale of pay.	Number of posts.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Government Bus Service—cont.		
	rs.	
Non-Gazetted—cont.		
Liners, Grade II	30—1—40	5
Parking Controllers	50—5—75	2
Petrol Pump Operators	25—1—35	5
Tinker Maistry	50—5—75	1
Tinkers	40—3—55	8
Tinker assistants	20—1—25	9
Turners, Grade I	40—1—50	2
Turners, Grade II	30—1—40	2
Welders, Grade I	50—5—75	1
Welders, Grade II	40—1—50	1
Watch and Ward Inspector	55	1
Watchman	18—1—25	17
Head Constable		1
Constables		6
Apprentice cleaners	For the first six months As. 8 per diem or Rs. 13 per mensem all inclusive. For the next six months As. 12 per diem or Rs. 19-8-0 per mensem all inclusive.	24
Male Nursing Orderly	19—1—25	1
Government Transport Central Workshop.		
I. Workshop Section.		
Gazetted—		
Workshop Engineer	260—30/2—380—40/2—500.	1
Non-Gazetted—		
Workshop Superintendent	257—10—350	1
Superintendent	190—10—240	1
Upper division clerks including Junior Accountant	80—3—95—5—110	6
Lower division clerks	45—3—60—2—90	5
Attenders	24—1—32—1—35	4
Peons	18—1—25	4
Electrical Foreman	100—5—150	1
Maistries	80—4—100	2
Foremen	70—5—100	5
Mechanics	82	3
Senior Fitters	50—2—60	7
Junior Fitters	40—1—50	8
Fitter Coolies	20—1—25	14
Electricians	40—1—50	2
Carpenters	30—1—40	6
Spray Painters	45—3—60—2—80	2
Painter Maistries	40—1—50	3
Letter Painters	40—1—50	2
Assistant Liners	40—1—50	2
Tinkers	30—1—40	2
Blacksmiths	40—1—50	2
Hammermen	25—1—30	2
Turner	50—2—60	1
Batteryman	40—1—50	1
Welder	50—2—60	1
Drivers	40—1—50	3
Timekeeper	35—2—65 or lower division clerk's pay.	1
Cleaners (Special)	20—1—25	12
Cleaners (Ordinary)	15—1—20	10
Watchmen	18—1—25	7
Typist	45—3—60—2—90 plus a special pay of Rs. 10 per mensem.	1

19th March 1954]

Designation.	Scale of pay.	Number of posts.
(1)	(2)	(3)
<i>Government Transport Central Workshop—cont.</i>		
I. Workshop Section—cont.		
	RS.	
Mechanical draftsman	70—2—90—3—120	1
Apprentice cleaners	For the first six months annas eight per diem or Rs. 13 per mensem all inclusive. For the next six months As. 12 per diem or Rs. 19-8-0 per mensem all inclusive.	12
II. Coach Building Section.		
Gazetted—		
Works Manager	500—50/2—850	1
Non-Gazetted—		
Superintendent	140—5—190	1
Head clerk	80—125	1
Upper division clerk	80—110	1
Store-keeper	100—5—150	1
Accountant	80—3—95—5—110	1
Upper division clerk	80—3—95—5—110	1
Do.	80—3—95—5—110 (for Transport Commissioner's office).	1
Lower division clerks	45—90	2
Do.	45—90 (attached to Accounts section).	1
Typist	45—90 (plus a special pay of Rs. 10 per mensem).	1
Peons	18—1—25	4
Drivers	40—1—50	2
Cleaners	15—1—20	2
Watchmen	18—1—25	13
Scavenger	Market rates	2
Sweepers	Do.	2
Technical Assistant	170—10—200	1
Chief Foreman	150—10—250	1
Foreman	100—5—150	9
Maistries	80—4—100	4
Senior carpenters	50—1—80	25
Carpenters	40—3—55	45
Tinkers	40—3—55	25
Assistant tinkers	30—1—40	25
Blacksmiths	40—1—50	10
Do.	30—1—40	15
Hammermen	25—1—30	25
Welders	50—2—60	5
Painters	40—1—50	5
Assistant painters	30—1—40	5
Scrubbers	20—1—30	5
Helpers	20—1—30	45
Cutter	50—1—60	1
Tailors	40—1—50	2
Liners	40—3—55	2
Muster roll clerk	35	1
Time-keeper	35	1



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